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VOL. 55 MARCH 1, 1930 No. 5

Equipment Number

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WILLIAM WEBB

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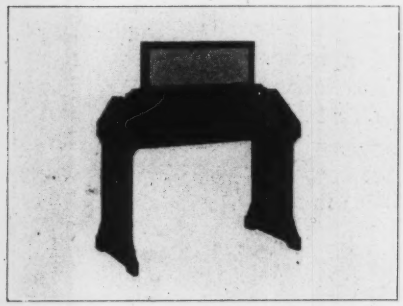

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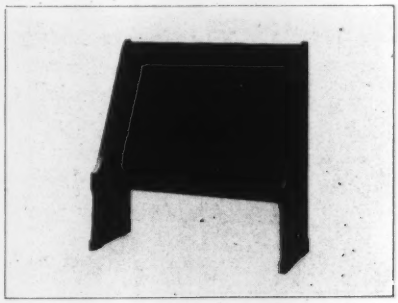

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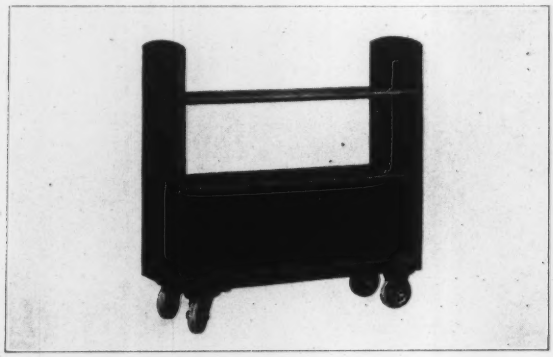

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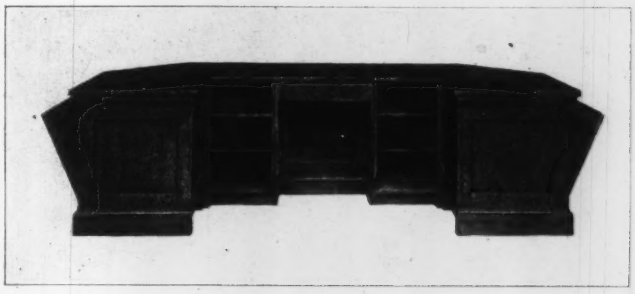

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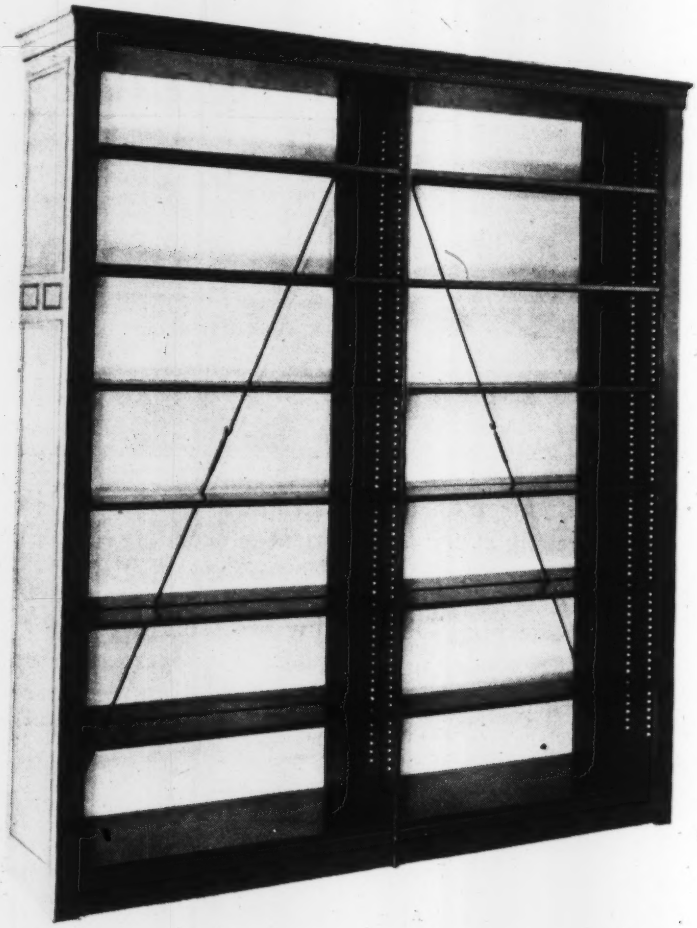

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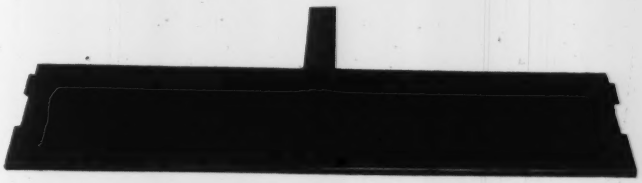

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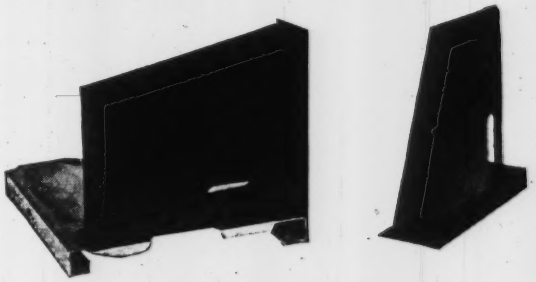

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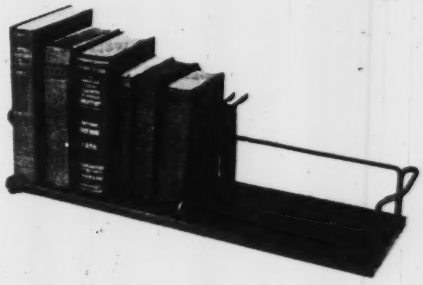

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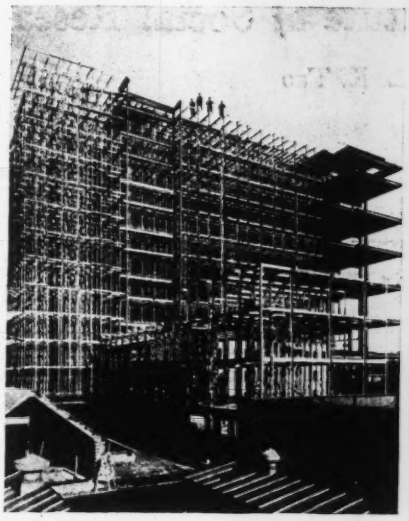

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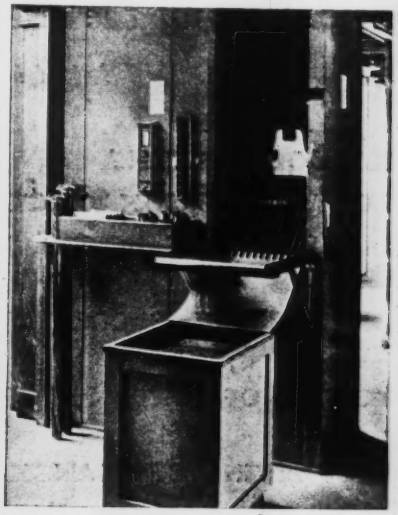

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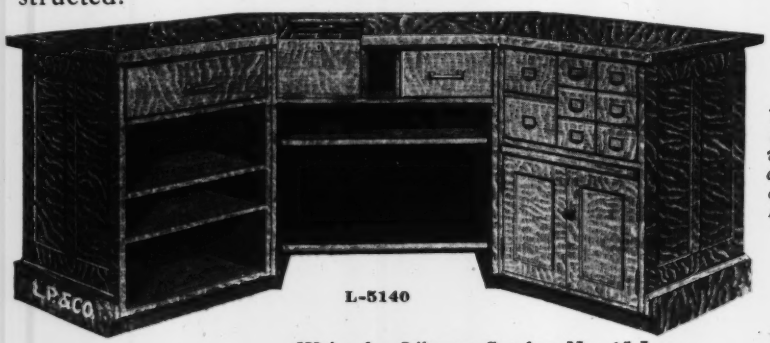

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VOLUME 55, No. 5 MARCH 1, 1930

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Our Special Equipment Number is not as complete as we wished for, owing to the lack of cooperation on the part of several manufacturers of library supplies. We are grateful for the assistance given us by those included and we hope the material, in both the editorial and advertising departments, will be of great help to our readers. Unfortunately, we were unable to include an excellent article on school library equipment written by Edward Tilton, but we will run it in the March 15th issue.

April first will cover various problems of Small Libraries in Vermont, California, Ohio and New Jersey. This number has been planned for a long time and has been requested by several of our readers. Any news notes from small or medium-sized libraries will be specially acceptable for this issue.

April fifteen will be a special number on Vacation Reading but we shall also look forward to an article on Jewish Book Week written by Miss Fanny Goldstein of the Boston Public Library, in this issue. Jewish Book Week comes in May and Miss Goldstein will tell of an exhibit of Jewish books planned in Boston last year and again this year.

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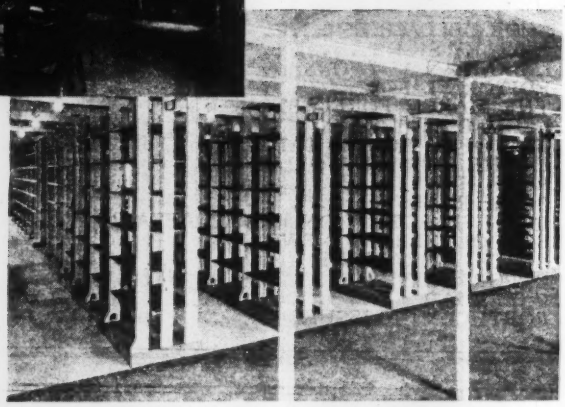

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH 1, 1930

Delivery Desks

By William Webb

Librarian, Flint Public Library, Michigan

DELIVERY DESKS seem to fall into three natural divisions:

1. The desk for the large library, which is a special case, as the work is split up, and for which special arrangements must be made to meet the layout of the work in the building.
2. The desk for small public libraries and small branches and high schools with a circulation up to 100,000, where a standard desk such as put out by the library supply houses meets the situation.
3. The desk for the agency having a circulation from 100,000 up. This would include the smaller public libraries and the branches. There must be a central desk here, at which all types of work can be done and from which, at the same time, the assistants can give supervision. It is in these cases, where many of the desks are built from special plans, that there is the greatest chance and opportunity for careful planning.

In larger institutions the old-fashioned type of delivery desk is becoming obsolete, for a heavy volume of business is forcing the splitting up and isolating of the five main functions of (a) charging, (b) discharging, (c) slipping, (d) registrations, (e) reserves. This change is being brought about by the following causes:

A. A desire to separate the five functions and avoid congestion, so that crowding of one of these will not hold up the work of another type.
B. A desire to take our "kitchen work" away from the most valuable space in the building and devote this space as far as possible to the reader.
C. Simplification of charging and discharging of the books.
D. A desire to have slipping and such routine carried on away from the public, so that untrained help may be used instead of trained.
E. A desire to place the assistants so that they can turn immediately to whatever needs to be done.

It is in general to the third class of delivery desk that the following remarks are directed:

1. The general criticism to be made of delivery desks is that they have been placed, for the most part, so that they are not near the exit and the interior arrangements tend to make the patrons crowd at the front.
2. They are so constructed as to have too many blind or unused corners. Most often these can be used in providing space for books that are to be slipped or that have been slipped and are to be returned to the shelves.
3. A discharged book should be put where it would not need to be carried to the slip tray, and, after slipping, the book should go on a shelf or truck so that it can go as direct as possible to its place. The saving of handling of books should be noted among the most desirable features of a desk, and one so planned saves time, as well as wear on the books. Space, on one side of the slip tray, should be fixed so that by the lifting out of one or two pieces of shelving, the truck can be run right in. The truck will then be out of the work space inside the desk and will be immediately available to the assistant who is slipping. Too often assistants who are slipping books have to turn around almost 180 degrees in order to reach the place where the books are to be placed.
4. The slip tray has too often occupied the central portion of the desk and the place where the public would naturally come. Slip trays should be put in places where the public cannot reach and, if necessary, dropped below the top level of the desk, so as to attract the least attention. This will allow

a less qualified assistant to do slipping and not have her bothered by the public who cannot distinguish between the least and best trained assistants. Dropping the slip trays below the top of the desk allows notes to be put up on the front of the well. The front of the well should be covered with cork board. Assistants seated at low slip cases can more easily reach the lower shelves of the desk or truck.

If two people are to work at a slip tray at the same time, it is much better to have a bench than to try to have them work from two chairs. Knee holes under slip trays should be made wide enough for two people. Enough slip trays should be provided. If space for these is limited, a book card two inches wide will allow more trays than a three-inch card. Some libraries prefer to use a sloping slip case rather than a flat bed one. In the knee hole under the slipping trays a shelf half the depth of the knee hole can be placed about ten inches down from the bottom of the slip trays. This shelf will not interfere with the knees and it will give a place where snags and bindery books can be placed when they turn up in slipping.

5. Sorting trays for book cards with at least twenty divisions can be set into the top of the desk, so that cards can be sorted as they are charged. These trays should be movable with adjustable divisions and label holders on the divisions. The label holders should be set at an angle and the trays should be deep enough to have the top of the book card below the top of the divisions, and should be at least half an inch wider than the book card.

   Trays should be set in the desk so that they can be covered by a panel in order that the top will be flush if needed. Two sets of sorting trays can be used if desired.
6. Care should be taken in the construction of the building, that there be an electrical floor plug under the delivery desk. This will provide illumination, when needed at the desk only, by using small lights and so avoid burning large fixtures in the ceiling. These desk fixtures should have adjustable shades so that the eyes of the assistants of various heights can be shaded.
7. Librarians have been keeping too many records on the 5 x 12.5 or 7.5 x 12.5 cm. cards, with a resulting loss of space. For example, registration records could be kept on a 7.5 x 5.8 cm. card. These cards give twice the number of records in the same space. Library furniture houses make trays to hold two rows of these small size cards, and they fit in the same openings as the standard trays for 7.5 x 12.5 cm. cards. In their straight office height charging desks, furniture manufacturers might well have drawers equipped for either sized card. Place for registration and other card files should be planned, so that standard sized combinations of card catalog trays are used.
8. Drop down desks are often used in delivery desks. In general, they should be equipped with a panel that can be fitted in to make them flush across the top. Almost invariably, it will be found that in rush periods this space can be used if it is flush with the top of the rest of the desk. It is doubtful, however, whether drop down desks are not a waste of space on account of the small amount of time that they are used. A sliding shelf or a hinged one with supports might do this work as well and save a lot of room.
9. Drawers for the staff are very useful. These can be assigned to the various assistants, and into them each assistant can put her own work which is unfinished when she is called to handle a rush, and know that she will be able to go back and find this just as she left it. Often these can be worked into blind corners. To provide for a large staff, these drawers can be divided by a partition down the middle.
10. Long sections of the desk top for which no particular use is planned, as, for example, on account of its being in the rear of the desk, can be used for troughs. Place here books that are slipped and not yet shelved, so that they will be available for the public. The books will draw people away from the front of the desk. Under the book trough there would be a good chance to get a considerable amount of shelving to house special collections, restricted books, reserves, etc.
11. Fine computers can be set in the top of the desk with a glass over them. A hole through the top should be cut below the fine computer so that it can be pushed up from the bottom, as if the glass fits tightly it is hard to get out. The computer should be so placed, as should any sorting trays, stamp pads, and lights, so that at least two people can use it. This can easily be done if spaces are marked out in advance as to where each assistant will be when she is doing a certain type of work, and provision is made for places for enough people to take care of rushes.
12. Set the stamp pads into the top of the desk

so that they will be a little bit below the top when the covers are off. Also have them set in some material which is easily cleaned and which will not stain from ink. It would be advisable to put pads behind a lamp standard or something of that sort. This will prevent patrons putting books on to them.

13. On the inside of the desk there should be an overhang, so that there will be a toe space for the person standing close to the desk.
14. Movable waste paper baskets should be eliminated as far as possible. When needed, they should be placed under the counter or even under the foot rest under the knee hole. Foot rests are generally about a foot above the floor in the knee hole, and a box that would slide under the foot rest can take the place of the ordinary waste paper basket that clutters up working space if left out.
15. Space for pigeonholes can often be found if looked for in drawing up the plans of desks. Pigeonhole space has a tendency to be very wasteful, because the extreme depth that it can have is about six inches, while the tops of delivery desks are rarely less than eighteen inches wide.
16. If the telephone is desired in the desk, the conduit should be brought up underneath and a place planned for the instrument.
17. The library furniture houses have been building standard desks with poster cabinets, but have been rather discouraged, and in some cases have eliminated them because they were not used a great deal, and they made an additional cost in the manufacturing of the desk. These can be installed in front of knee hole or in front of catalog cabinets, provided the desk is wide enough.
18. Linoleum and wood are the best and the most common types of covering for the top of the desk. Plate glass is also used, but this gives light refraction and also scratches and must be replaced within a short while.

Photograph by courtesy of Library Bureau

Discharging and slipping desk for fiction, Los Angeles Public Library, located back of receiving desk. Non-fiction is slipped at another desk identical in size. Phones shown are of three kinds, the outside phone, house phone (interdepartmental), and the "grab" phone (hanging), connected with receiving desk. See also pages 187, 196

The first point raised is with regard to location. Most desks are placed back from the front door. It is my belief that better results can be obtained if the desk is as near the entrance as possible, and that the best way to get this is to have a vestibule. The vestibule should have doors opening on the sides instead of directly opposite the door from the street. The desk would face either the rear or the sides of the room and join the solid wall of the vestibule between the doors. This type offers several advantages over the first type, viz., (a) it is more economical of space, located as it is abutting on the vestibule, for, by moving the desk forward in this way, space is released which can be devoted to regular library purposes; (b) it allows for a close checking of books entering or leaving the building, as this type of desk presupposes that low shelving will be built parallel to it, forming guide rails on both sides so that patrons cannot go directly to the vestibule without passing an assistant; (c) traffic from one side of the building to the other will be in the rear of the desk and not, as is so often the case when the desk is set back from the entrance, in front of it, which results in people coming in being constantly crossed by people going from one side to the other; (d) the vestibule wall can be solid up to the top of the desk and then glassed so that there is immediate and full supervision of the

vestibule; (e) assistants are not in a draft in winter, while in summer, by taking out glass panels in the vestibule wall, a breeze can reach them; (f) slip trays can be placed inside the desk at the end that joins the vestibule, allowing for a large bin to hold returned books on one side and a large bin or truck on the other side, at the same time the trays can be lowered and so placed that the public cannot reach the person working at them; (g) registration is done at the end of the desk opposite the vestibule and slip trays; here it may be advisable to have the desk made regulation office desk height instead of approximately 39 inches, which has been the height assumed as standard in all this discussion; if office desk height is used, have the front open or at least recessed; (h) a desk of this design provides for the return of the books on one side, the charging on the opposite side, the slip case at one end and the registration at the other, while reserves will be handled on the side that does the charging. In this way at rush times the patrons are automatically sorted into three groups, each group striking the desk at a different place, while slipping can go on undisturbed. When a single assistant is working at the desk she can take in books on one side and turn around and charge at the other, having to walk only in going from the slip tray to the registration files, or the reverse.

To get the best benefit of this location, the vestibule and entrance must be planned with the desk in mind. This is the *first* and *most important* step, for without this planning it will be impossible in most cases to get the desk near the front door. This means that the work starts with the architect of the building if it is desired to get the best results with the furniture to be installed.

Might it be possible for the American Library Association to have a person or perhaps a small committee which might be paid to check all plans—that is, some central place where librarians could send plans of buildings and get really professional recommendations? This would mean for the whole building, and if a responsible or professional committee were available to which a librarian or library board could turn for advice and pay a fee for the securing of this advice, I believe that it would be used after its worth became known.

The Building of Fine Library Furniture

Cabinet Work In Connection with Library Furniture by One Who Has Spent His Life in the Woodworking Industry

By Arthur J. Horrocks
Gaylord Bros., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

OUR PUBLIC, university, and school libraries are visited by thousands of people, and have buildings designed by architects employed to give the best in the art of such buildings, the interior being designed both for convenience to librarian and for beauty and skill of craftsmanship. The librarian choosing the furnishings is often at a loss as to just what kind of furniture should go into such buildings, as the library is constantly under critical eyes. The furnishings providing convenience and equipment should be of the best possible type of construction.

This article is intended to acquaint prospective buyers of furniture with some of the essentials and a brief explanation of the manufacture of high-grade standard library furniture. The writer has spent his life in the woodworking industry and has through a period of years of contact acquainted himself with certain requirements of library furniture, its construction, its design and practicability. This article is not intended to go into every detail of the manufacture of furniture, but to aid the librarian in observing certain definite points in choosing furniture.

Selection of Lumber

Of course, to build good furniture, we must have good wood; the best only will do. The standard for our American libraries is quartered white oak, which must be thoroughly dry, of even texture, free from streaks or spots, and of even figure. Quartered oak derives the name from the way it is cut from the log into boards. When the tree is cut down the log is quarter sawed lengthwise and the boards are taken from the center out. The cutting is through the medullary rays and leaves a beautiful flake grain on both sides of the board; this makes our library furniture so beautiful when evenly matched. The boards are then placed in a kiln and thoroughly dried, all moisture or greenness being taken out in preparation for construction of furniture. White oak is used for its consistent texture, and is free from spots and mineral streaks so often found in cheap furniture.

Other woods sometimes used are mahogany, walnut, and birch. Mahogany and walnut are very beautiful woods, but for library purposes are in some places very impractical. When finished they show every little scratch and mark, and before long, under severe public use, become unsightly. Birch is used to imitate mahogany. It gives a beautiful mahogany finish and enables the purchaser to buy a mahogany finish at a lower price than would be required for genuine mahogany. All of these woods are of the hardwood class and require very careful and experienced workmanship. Chestnut, white wood (or poplar), and bass wood are used on the unseen parts of the furniture. Being of the soft wood variety, they are much easier to work and, of course, much lighter in weight. They also afford good construction, as glue adheres to soft wood much better than to hard wood. Beech and birch of the hardwood class are used for drawer sides and bottoms and for slides on small cabinets, of the 3 x 5 inch size, or where metal runners are not necessary. Being of the hardwood class, these woods give the assurance of long, hard wear for the constantly sliding drawers in wall and small cabinets. Hardwood running on hardwood also slides much more easily than hard and soft woods together.

Veneers

Much can be said of veneers. Often the layman speaks with pride of possession of a solid piece of furniture, built of solid wood. To the practical man or craftsman, a veneered piece of furniture, such as found in a table top or table leg, counter tops, desk tops, ends of magazine racks, or panels, is much better. Paneled doors are better and more satisfactory than the solid type. In fact, furniture of solid wood is not built today. Veneered work or pieces will hold their shape, will not warp or twist, and when made under good conditions will not crack or split. Then, too, more beautiful effects can be obtained in the graining of the wood. All new creations and duplications of old furniture are made chiefly of veneers.

Speaking in trade terms, veneers are of three-ply, five-ply, or seven-ply; that is to say, a top is made up of three, five or seven thicknesses of wood. Take, for example, a table top 1½ inches thick, 30 inches wide, 60 inches long. First, the core or center of the board is made by taking a number of soft pieces of wood 1 inch thick and 60 inches long, and gluing them together to make a width of 30 inches. After these are made one by the process of gluing, a piece of rotary cut veneer 3/16 of an inch thick, 60 inches wide and 30 inches long is glued on each side of the core at right angles. The oak veneer is then glued on top of these pieces at right angles with the grain of the wood, thus forming a five-ply top—never to warp or twist, and lending itself to rare beauty. The panels in doors or in shelf ends, 3/8 or 3/4 of an inch thick, are made up in this same manner of three, five or seven-ply, so that they will not bulge or crack. From an economic standpoint, veneering is helping to spread the supply of rare and beautiful woods over a longer period of time to counteract the fast diminishing of the wood supply in the forests.

The Building Process

While a great deal of furniture is made under production methods, the library demands and requires the old-time craftsman. In this day machines have an important part in the building of quality furniture, and the manufacturers must be equipped with the best modern facilities and with machines which are of the high speed type and require experienced and carefully trained men. Every precaution known to the trade is taken in the building of furniture, in using dry wood, in having well-heated work rooms with plenty of light and air. Careful consideration is given to every need and requirement of libraries, such as sitting heights of desks, standing heights, proper heights for adults and juniors, reach, vision, strength and durability.

The first workman handling the lumber on its journey to the finished product is a trained man, able to choose the right stock from rough wood, able to match the color and grain to make them appear as one. He then sends the lumber on its way to the fine machine department. Here workmen straighten the stock and prepare the stock for assembly of articles by accurate machine work, planing, mortising, tenoning, molding, and shaping; all of this is done to make a precise fit in all joints, thus assuring firm, rigid construction. All wood before assembly is put through a large sanding machine, to make it absolutely even, perfect and smooth. It is then sanded with a fine paper to prepare it for the finishing room.

All boards are glued together with an automatic glue machine, assuring an even spread of glue, and a strong and neat joint which can be detected only by the difference in the grain of the wood. Glue is one of the most important parts of good construction. Each workman is supplied with fresh, clean, well-cooked glue each day. Old glue loses strength and is not good after several heatings. Great

care must be taken in the style of joints used in construction. For doors and end panels, mortise and tenon should be used. This joint is recognized by the trade as the strongest one possible to obtain. Panels are grooved in, and where a mold is used, it should be of the graceful sweeping type in order to eliminate the possibility of dust collecting. All drawers should have the front piece dovetailed to two sides. This also is the strongest possible joint known to the trade for drawer building. The back is fastened to sides with the lock joint, also a recognized joint. Some manufacturers offer other joints in an attempt to cheapen the article. Charging trays are made with this lock joint, bottoms are grooved into sides, a feature which makes them both neat and strong. Paneled ends for shelving are built of solid stock for framework, true and straight. The panel insert is of ¾-inch five-ply wood; the center partition is made up of two or three pieces to make up desired width. These are glued together to insure their remaining straight and true, a feature very necessary in the building of shelving. The shelves are built of three or more pieces glued together edgewise, always remaining straight and without twist. This also makes the shelf much stronger than a solid board would be. In fact, all solid boards 6 inches or over should be built up of many boards glued together edgewise. After all work is assembled, it is hand sandpapered. This requires a workman of rare ability; he must have the work spotless, scrape off all glue, sandpaper evenly and equally to insure perfect conditions in the finish and varnish room. If this is not done, the color and finish will appear blotchy, as the unsanded part, being more open, will allow a greater amount of stain to penetrate into the wood.

The finishing of library furniture requires the labor and art of highly skilled workmen. The first process is the color. On oak we have that rich standard library light oak and the darker shade called golden oak. These two are standard and can be matched at any time and will usually blend in with any library finish on walls, doors, or window casings which have been finished by local builders or painters. The color desired is obtained by either stain or filler shaded to obtain the exact color. This filler is of a paste nature, and is applied to fill in the pores of wood, rubbed crosswise and then lengthwise. To even the surface after drying twenty-four hours, a thin coat of shellac is applied with a modern spray equipment, which assures an even spread. After this has dried, the surface is rubbed again with very fine sandpaper, after which it is varnish-sprayed and allowed to dry under special drying processes. Then it is again sandpapered, treated with another coat of varnish, and allowed to dry and temper; after this the surface is hand rubbed with pumice stone and oil, producing that wonderful velvet-like polish so often found and admired by the possessors of quality furniture.

Modern College and University Library Equipment

By Grace E. Lockart

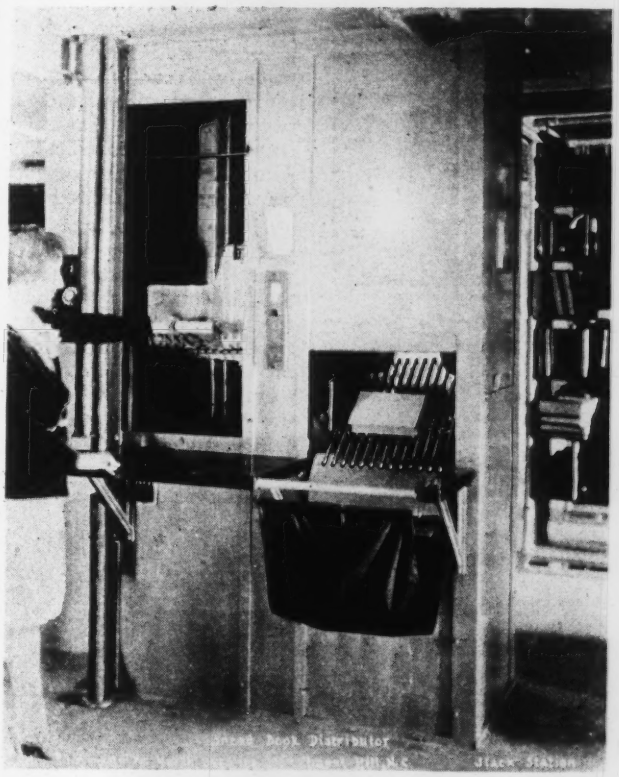
AMERICA today is a reading nation. Books have become as essential a part of our well-being as electric lights, telephones and radios. Education is ours almost for the asking, and libraries have become a vital factor not only in our cultural but in our practical life as well.

A couple of generations ago the library was a place of retreat for scholars, for the "learned." Each volume was fastened to its case by a heavy iron chain, and in many libraries abroad even today readers are required to put in a request for a research book one day and return for it the next. Bruce Barton describes how, in his mid-western boyhood home, men gathered every Sunday from far and near to listen to a sermon by the one man of their community who had *time to read*. But life today is rich and full of varied interests and pleasures. And books play an important part in every man's life. To make them readily available, to minimize the effort and time in handling so that librarians may spend that effort and time more profitably, are major problems in the educational scheme of things.

The tempo of the times requires that what we do be done with energy, with efficiency and speed. To this end university authorities, architects, designers and engineers have cooperated to adapt our libraries to the age we live in and to key library facilities to modern high-pressure demands. Three fundamental principles have been kept in mind. First, books and their preservation; second, comfort of students and research workers; third, equipment as simple, durable and inexpensive to operate as possible.

A brief survey of our modern college and

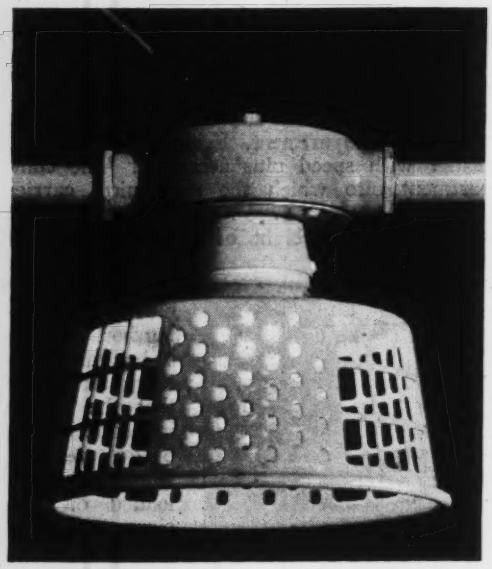
university libraries shows how American mechanical skill and inventive genius is solving these problems with the same energy and efficiency which has been applied to the problems of industry. One of the most interesting modern efficiency devices is the new automatic book distributor recently perfected by Snead & Company, century-old firm of bookstack engineers and designers. The invention, which represents the result of three years' study and for which patents are pending, will shortly be installed in four libraries under construction in the United States and Canada, according to Mr. Angus S. MacDonald, president of Snead & Company. It has been installed in the University of North Carolina and the Toronto Public Library, and is being installed in Rochester University, the University of Cincinnati and the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University.



Snead Book Distributor, University of North Carolina. Continuously carries books from any stack tier and automatically unloads them at central station; at the same time returns books to their proper tier. See page 214 for other types of distributors

Features of the new book distributor of lively interest to librarians, Mr. MacDonald says, are that it operates in two directions: conveys books horizontally, vertically and around corners; has distant control; is made to discharge books automatically at any given point; contains a number of ingenious safety devices, and is constructed so simply that it does not get out of order.

Mechanically speaking, the device consists of an endless chain running continuously down the stacks, beside the main delivery desk, and back up the stacks. Carriers eight feet apart convey the books to their destination, where, with what seems human intelligence, a comb arrangement takes off, at each tier, the books in cars directed to the particular floor where they are desired, and slides them neatly into a cushioned compartment. From library shelf to reader with speed plus accuracy! The compartment into which the mechanical carrier drops its books contains a spring bottom which sinks with the weight of the books, and if they continue to pile up unremoved, the sinking bottom rings a bell announcing to attendants that the receiving capacity has been reached. Books may be loaded on carriers going up or down. They are removed by the automatic comb, however, only on down cars. If a wrong button is pushed, it can be automatically corrected by pushing the proper button. All carriers can be sent to one floor, if desired, without directing each car individually, simply by pushing a repeat button. Each carrier will hold several books 12 inches by 16 inches in size, lying flat, or it will take a large folio 16 inches by 24 inches standing on a slant. The cost of operating the device is very small. At the University of North Carolina the entire system will run by a three-quarter horsepower motor at a cost of from two to three cents an hour. At the Rochester University Library, which will have a bookstack tower twenty stack stories high, the operating cost will be less than ten cents an hour.



Snead Light Reflector. Designed for Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University. Made of steel and finished with white vitreous enamel. Eliminates glare

Here's the way it works: The librarian at the main desk, let us say, has a call for *The Theory of Relativity* which is filed in a third-floor stack. The request slip is sent via pneumatic tube to the third floor, where the book is loaded on the carrier by an attendant and delivered to the reader before he has time to turn around. An hour later it is returned to the main desk. The librarian places it on a passing carrier and pushes button number three, which releases a small red metal flag on the car. Attendants on other floors seeing the flag, numbered "three," know that car number three is en route to floor three. Arriving at the third floor, *The Theory of Relativity* is politely removed by an aluminum fingered comb and dropped into a cushioned compartment. The comb then returns to its horizontal position, the flag drops, and the carrier is again free for other books going to other floors, or for *The Sex Life of the Polyp* en route to the main desk. Where time is an element, which it certainly is in this busy, hurrying world, it is interesting to note that the longest time required for delivery of a book to the main desk from the most distant point in the tallest stack is less than four minutes. The carrying capacity can be increased, of course, by placing the carriers closer together. Nor are the advantages of the new distributor confined to *new* libraries. In old libraries, where reading rooms and storage spaces are crowded to overflowing, it is possible, using this mechanical system of distribution, to build bookstacks at distances from the main library without any loss of time in the delivery of books to readers. The importance of expansion flexibility is reflected in a recent statistical study of college libraries made by Snead & Company, which shows that the number of volumes is doubled in from twelve to twenty years. Old library buildings, therefore, not constructed to take care of expansion, must find some outlet for their constantly growing collection.

Not as spectacular as the distributor, though just as interesting, are the new study cubicles which have proved so successful at Dartmouth, the University of Michigan and the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard. In certain sections of stacks adjacent to the cubicles all books pertaining to one subject are grouped together near individual reading desks. Thus the student is able to isolate himself from his fellow student and, in the midst of the books he requires, complete the problem in hand with the least possible delay or confusion. Furthermore, he can leave off his labors, and return later to find the same books in the same place. Library experts have estimated the space allot-

Individual study cubicles at Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University. Provides quiet seclusion with necessary reference books at hand for the serious student

ment per student in the ordinary reading room to be about thirty square feet, so that in the general reading room, with ceilings from fifteen to thirty feet in height, each reader occupies from 450 to 900 cubic feet of space. In the study cubicle the student occupies only about twenty square feet in a stack tier seven and a half feet high, or about one hundred and fifty cubic feet.

One of the all-important things for library comfort is proper light. Stack tiers are low compared to the ordinary ceiling and with low ceilings and narrow aisles. High power incandescent bulbs are extremely hard on the eyes. The problem of distributing proper light with uniformity over the face of the books is a serious one, books close to the light getting eighty to one hundred times the intensity of light of those on lower shelves. This problem has been solved by Snead & Company by the use of stack aisle reflectors which protect the eye from direct glare and distribute the light evenly over the face of the books by a pierced shade which decreases the amount of light on the nearest books and reflects the light downward on books on the lower shelves. Made of steel for durability, the reflector is finished inside for reflection purposes with white enamel.

Chairs

CHAIRS for library use must be strong and comfortable. They should not be too large, in order that unnecessary floor space shall not be wasted, and, in the case of public libraries, should not be upholstered.

Chairs with a solid saddle seat have the lowest maintenance cost and, when properly designed, are as comfortable as the ordinary upholstered chair. To prevent noise, a rubber composition or felt tip should shoe the leg, and in the case of swivel desk chairs, some provision should be made to lock the swivel at a predetermined height in order that the chair may not become higher or lower when it is revolved in use.

Simmons chairs used in the Philadelphia Public Library. Entire construction is of steel of walnut color, hand-grained to stimulate finish of natural wood

Ordinarily, chairs may be divided into two groups:

A. Metal.
   1. Steel.
   2. Aluminum.

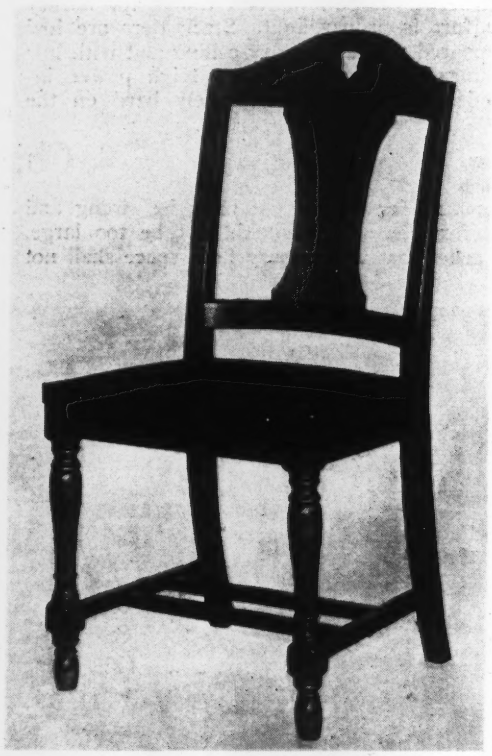
B. Wood.

Metal—Metal chairs have a decided advantage in that they do not loosen up with changes in temperature and that they cannot be wracked by balancing on the two back legs. The maintenance cost is nil except for touching up, if and when the finish is worn off the arms.

Metal-Steel—Probably the earliest metal chairs were those of cast iron, designed to use in cemeteries. These chairs usually consisted of straight legs, back and arms with a perfectly straight grill or perforated seat, and their comfort left much to be desired.

The earliest hollow steel chair of which any trace could be found was manufactured by The Van Dorn Iron Works Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, which manufactured them for use in the rest rooms used by car and traction employees where strength was the first consideration. The first chair weighed approximately 70 pounds. After careful study this weight was finally reduced to 24 pounds, and it is understood that chairs of this type are still manufactured and sold by The Van Dorn Iron Works Company. The seat is a solid sheet of steel, perforated to represent cane, and is quite comfortable.

The Simmons Company, prior to 1927, was manufacturing two or three so-called bedroom chairs which were entirely unsuited for library use or use in public buildings. This firm, at the suggestion of Mr. John Ashhurst, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, undertook to develop a Windsor chair, in steel, from samples and sketches submitted by the Free Library. This chair was designed and built for the Free Library of Philadelphia, which has more than 1300 in use in its building, and during the two and a half years that the library has been open, has not spent one cent for their maintenance. They weigh approximately four pounds more than a wood chair of similar design, and were purposely made heavy in order to gain strength, and because the chair was designed to be pushed on the floor rather than lifted. They are shod with a felt plug similar to the tip of a billiard cue, and it is estimated



Sykes Company, Philadelphia, specially designed library chairs. One of the largest manufacturers of wood chairs, including swivel chairs of special design and movable chairs for lecture hall use

that, in constant use, these tips will last from three to five years, expense for replacement of tips being about five cents per chair.

There are several manufacturers making a chair similar to the Uhl steel chair, which consists of pressed metal frame, supporting a wood veneer seat. These chairs, while suitable for factory or office work, are not considered satisfactory for use in public rooms or libraries.

Metal-Aluminum—The Aluminum Company of America developed a cast aluminum

Alcraft chairs, Aluminum Co. of America, principal manufacturer of aluminum chairs suitable for library use. Light weight, easily cleaned or scoured, and metal-covered rubber insert deadens sound from contact with hard floor. Sales offices in principal cities of the country

chair, for the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, which weighs approximately 40 pounds. By the time the Free Library of Philadelphia was ready to equip its building, this company had succeeded in reducing the weight of this chair by substituting hollow welded aluminum in place of casting, and was using chairs of this type on some of the railroad dining cars throughout the country. They had not manufactured any chair, however, which did not have an upholstered seat in leather or similar material.

At the suggestion of the Free Library, the American Body Works of Buffalo, N. Y., a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, undertook to develop, in aluminum, a chair of the Utica type (a straight chair without arms, which has been used in public libraries throughout the country).

This chair was unique for the reason that it had a solid metal seat and, when complete, weighed four pounds less than a wood chair of the same design. These chairs were placed

B. L. Marble No. 128 side chair, Bedford, Ohio, one of the largest manufacturers of wood chairs. This particular design is considered above the average type of library chair, and its decorative value and sturdy strength have secured its widespread approval

in the Department for Children, the Department for the Blind, and in the Staff Cafeteria of the Free Library, and have given very satisfactory service. They are equipped with felt plugs similar to those used on the steel Windsor chairs.

Very ornate chairs, in period designs, can be secured in cast aluminum from several firms. Chairs of this type are only suitable (owing to their high cost) for use in specially designed reading rooms, officers' or board rooms, where a limited number of chairs are desired which must match in design the architectural features of the room or rooms where they are used. Chairs of this type should be secured from the architect of the library building owing to the necessity of having them conform to the design of the room where they are to be used.

Wood—Wood chairs have been in use so long and are so well known that no detailed description will be necessary.

B. L. Marble armchair No. 130. Offer a variety of chairs fashioned of mahogany, quartered oak, and American walnut in a wide range of finishes and color tones. Several hundred B. L. Marble Windsor chairs were supplied for the new Public Library at Cleveland

Care should be taken, however, to specify that they be made from wood having sufficient strength to insure satisfactory service.

Types—Libraries usually require four or five types of chairs.

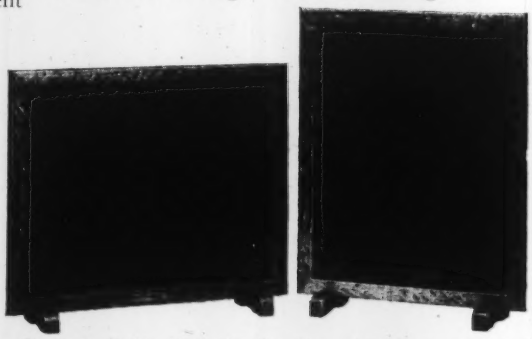
1. The Windsor or other type used at the principal reading room tables.
2. Similar chair with swivel base for use at desks and low-charging counters.
3. Straight chairs similar to the Utica type for use in children's room or where space is at a premium.
4. Folding chairs for use in lecture rooms, meeting rooms, and for supplementary seating capacity in any rooms.
5. Special types, such as high swivel chairs or stools for use at high desks or charging counters; low stools used while arranging books on lower shelves; right posture or other chairs of special design for stenographers or clerical workers, and tubular metal chairs, adjustable for height, for use of comptometer or adding machine operators.

Right—Gaylord Library Chair. Made of carefully selected white oak with an attractive light oak finish harmonizing with "Library Standard" furniture. Stands 18 in. from floor

All of the above chairs, except the last item, can be secured in either wood or metal.

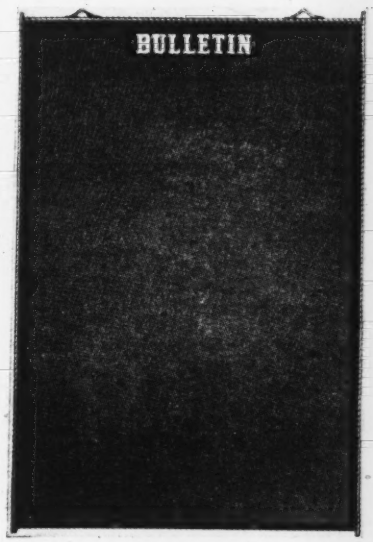
Chairs used by most libraries in their main reading and reference rooms have the seat 18 inches from the floor. Usually a limited number of chairs of the same design, but of reduced size, are used in the children's room, with seats 16 inches from the floor, and a few, for the smaller children, with seats only 14 inches from the floor. These three sizes practically fill the need of the majorities of the libraries.

Lecture room chairs similar to those used in theaters and assembly halls are used by many libraries in their lecture rooms. Chairs of this type are manufactured and supplied by Heywood-Wakefield Company, New York City, and the National Theatre Supply Company, 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



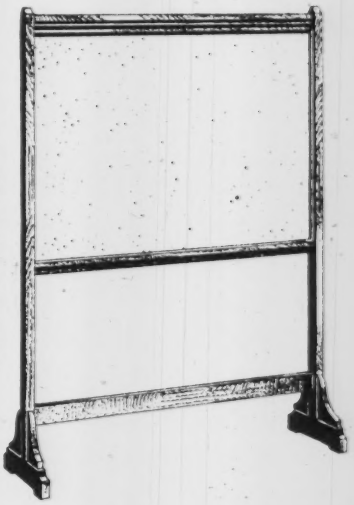
Gaylord Table Bulletin Boards. All sizes carried in light oak, dark oak, or mahogany

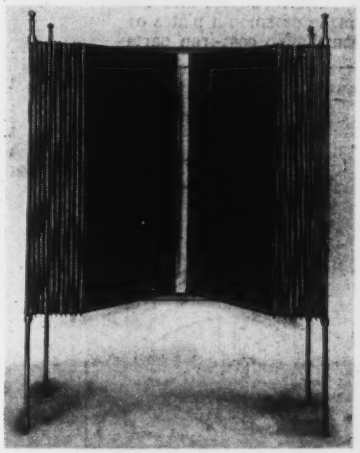
Bulletin Boards



Above—Universal Bulletin Board. Frame of steel, electric-welded; metal "Bulletin" plate attached to one side. One-quarter-in. thumb-tack. Filler covered with Dundee burlap

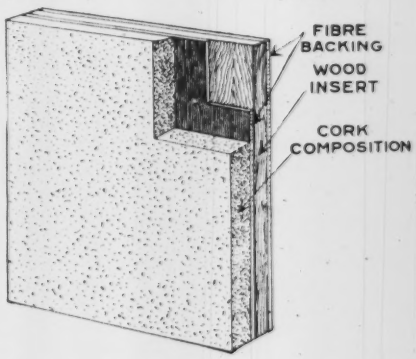
Right — Globe-Wernicke double-faced cork board, 3 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 10 in. Double-posting surface and can be moved around to where attention value will be the greatest





Right—Universal Square-End Displayer for twelve or twenty-five Swing-Wings. Stands independently on floor without fastening

Below—Sectional view of Armstrong's Cork Bulletin and Tack Board. Thumb-tacks can be pushed easily into the cork, hold securely and removed readily without the use of knife or tack puller

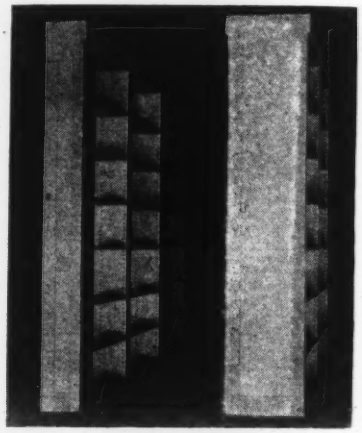


Above—Gaylord Table Bulletin Board. Size 22 x 5½ inside the frame. See also page 186

Book Shelving

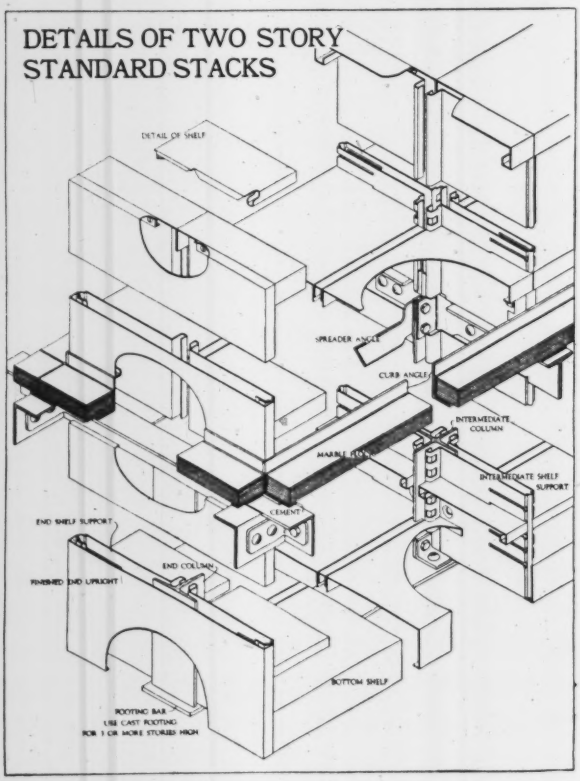
Steel shelving is usually divided into three groups: *Storage Shelving* (the cheapest form of metal shelving), used to store duplicates and in shipping room, etc., shelves usually adjusted with small bolts; *Bracket Type Stacks,* slightly cheaper than the standard type of stack; *Standard Type Book Stacks,* usually furnished with shelves adjustable one inch on center, and the design varies with each of the companies manufacturing. This type stack has been developed to a point where it is very reliable and usually from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than wood construction. Four largest manufacturers of metal stacks in the United States are AllSteel, Art Metal, Snead and Van Dorn Iron Works

Left — Globe-Wernicke high book shelving, double faced, free standing. Capacity per unit, 350 vol.

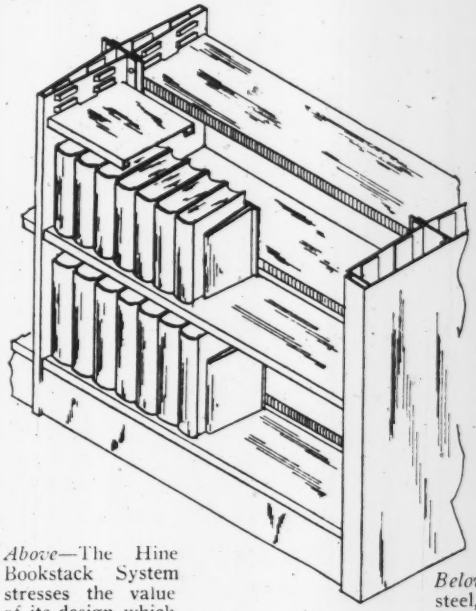


Right — Globe-Wernicke Library Stacks, which have met with every test for over twenty-five years

Below—Art Metal Standard Stack consists of two parts, the "one-piece" wrought shelf support and the "one-piece" plate shelf, both made of smooth plates of steel finished with baked-on enamel. No cast-iron parts

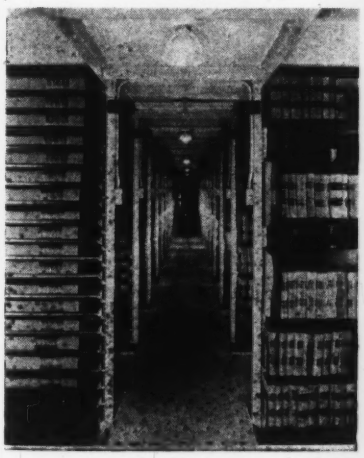


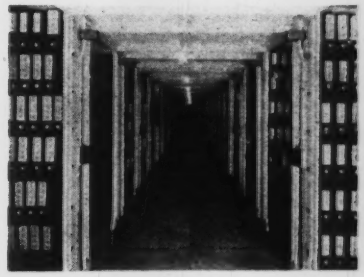
Below—Standard Conveyor Co., North St. Paul, Minn., control board, which makes it possible to dispatch books to any station automatically by merely indicating on the control board where book is to be delivered. See page 214



Above—The Hine Bookstack System stresses the value of its design, which is claimed to protect bookbindings. Its movable book support engages the rear of the shelf and keeps books closed. For the accommodation of over-sized books, a perfected shelf-extension may be attached to any shelf. This shelving is of steel, reasonably priced, and has been selected by many notable libraries. The Equipment & Supply Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, is the sole distributor. See also page 188

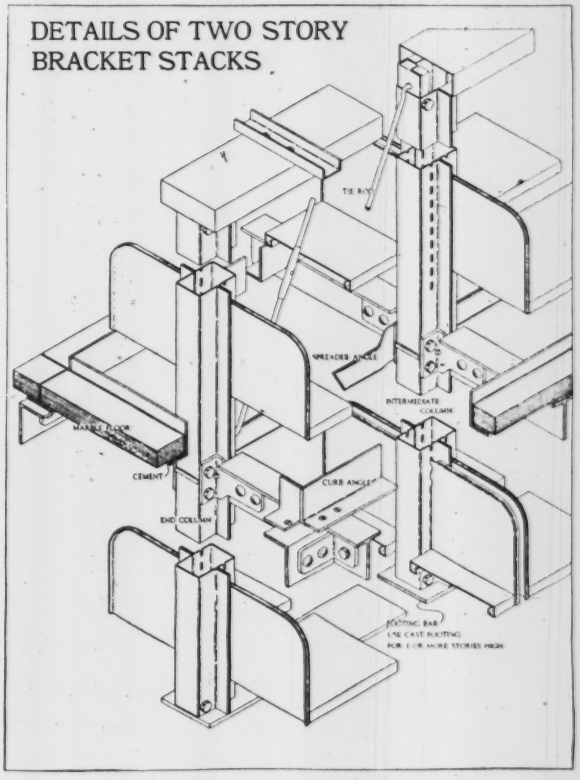
Below—Snead Steel Bracket Stack, California State Library, Sacramento. This stack is 13 tiers high; similar stacks with interchangeable unit parts, finished with baked enamel, are furnished either to make one tier in a similar library or any number of multiple tiers



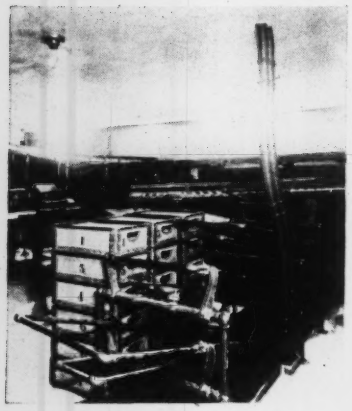


Above—Chinese Collection, Snead Standard Stack, Library of Congress. See also pages 191, 198

Below—Art Metal "All Wrought" Bracket Shelf is made of steel, with back and front formed to a box section which, with its smooth-steel plate brackets, makes a solid steel unit without intermediate part between itself and the standard. Light and easily handled or stored, having no cast-iron parts liable to breakage

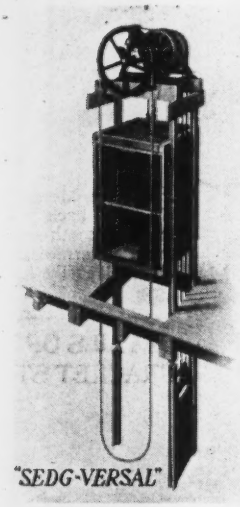


Book Deliveries

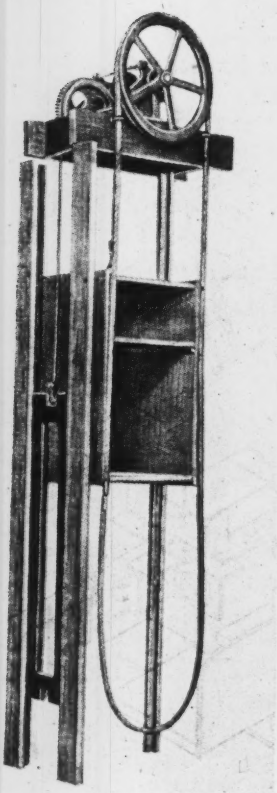


Left—Upper end of a multi-blade rod type spiral chute for handling books in containers, installed in Philadelphia Free Library by Lamson Co. Belt and gravity conveyors in the background

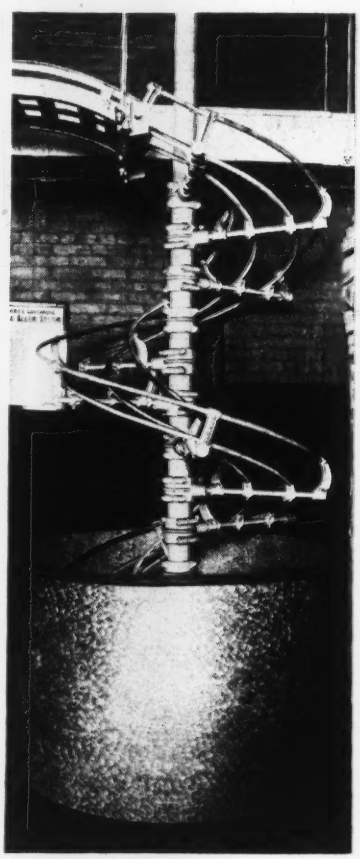
Right—Central station of Lamson Co. pneumatic tubes, with dispatching and receiving terminals, and belt conveyor, Free Public Library, Philadelphia



Above—Compound geared automatic brake type book lift manufactured by the Sedgwick Machine Works, N. Y. Sedgwick Book Lifts are available in many different types and sizes and are usually installed in shafts or inclosures



Left—Capital Lift & Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, ball bearing dumbwaiter. Capacity, 25-75 pounds. Cars are wood, but steel cars or steel enclosures with hardwood shelves may be had



Right—Rod type spiral conveyor manufactured by Lamson Co., Syracuse, N. Y., installed in National Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., and Philadelphia Free Library

Right—Greenwich Public Library, Connecticut, Open Shelf and Browsing Room

Left—B. L. Jones Public Library, Aliquippa, Pa., Junior Reading Room

Above—University of Arizona Library, Tucson, Main Reading Room

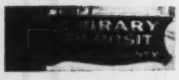
Right—Children's Room, Westerly, R. I., Public Library. Furniture in butternut

Left—Public Library, River Forest, Ill., Open Shelf Room

Cuts by courtesy of Library Bureau, makers and designers of equipment shown in pictures.

Library Equipment Specially Designed to Conform to Architecture of Buildings

Library Signs



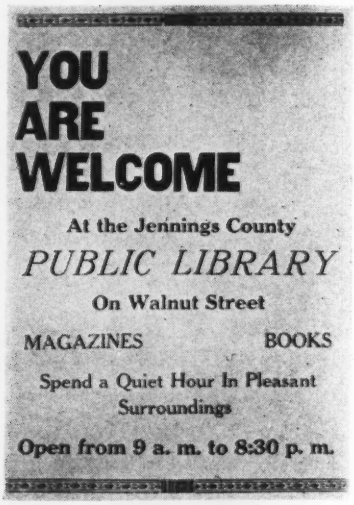
I

II

III

IV

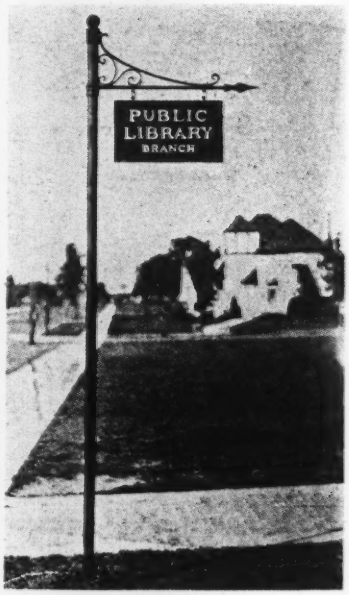
For description of signs I, II, III, IV, see page 222.



Above—Sign placed in hotels, rest rooms and railway stations. Cost $4 each per fifty. Jennings County, North Vernon, Ind.

Right—Grand Rapids, Mich., branch signs. Made locally by Haven-Busch Co. at a contract price of $1,033.02 for 27 signs (contract included setting them at various places around the city as well as designing them). Uprights are of steel; signs themselves are of cast iron. Set 30 in. in the ground in concrete and stand the weather fairly well. Necessary to paint them once in two years at a cost of about $3 each. Subject to all sorts of hazards by mutilation. Signs used formerly were of wood and the cost of up-keep was very great

Left—Allen County, Fort Wayne, Ind., branch signs. Two faced, made of wood, 8 x 24 in., cost $18 each, painted rough black with gold letters and beveled edges, hung from brackets on iron posts 10 ft. above ground embedded in cement 2 ft. below ground. Made locally. Standing up very well



Librarian Authors

LOUISE PAYSON LATIMER, Director of Work with children in the Public Library of Washington, D. C., was born in Shepherdstown, W. Va. Her father served in the First Virginia Cavalry throughout the Civil War, being wounded many times. Since she lived in the Shenandoah Valley, the battle ground of the war, she knows something of the after effect of that war and the cruel Reconstruction days upon the Valley people. She was educated at Stephenson Seminary, Charles Town, W. Va.

LOUISE P. LATIMER

After periods in the training class and central children's room of the Washington Public Library, she attended the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh. Returning to Washington, she became successively Children's Librarian, Supervisor, Work with Schools, Director, Training Class and Director, Work with Children. During 1923-24 she was vice-chairman of the Children's Librarian Section of the American Library Association, and chairman in 1926-27.

"Know books! Can a librarian be a librarian in any real sense until she does? Book knowledge should be acquired before the world is told about it, and, if acquired, the librarian need not bother with too much telling." This is Miss Latimer's basic professional philosophy, and every rookie arriving in the children's department, whether from library school or college, is reinoculated with this principle and embarked upon a program of continuous training.

Miss Latimer and her associates have built up an excellent system of cooperation with schools. In addition to successful interrelation established with public schools, service to Catholic schools has become an outstanding feature of the work.

Washington is a mecca for Americans and for foreigners traveling in America. This takes many people to its Public Library. The quality of the work in the children's department seems to be known since, in addition to these visitors, institutions and individuals from various parts of the country constantly write for assistance from the children's department in their capital city. Officials of the Army and Navy, and members of the diplomatic and consular service in foreign countries, carry out for their children programs of reading made for them in Washington.

One especially attractive vacation Miss Latimer allowed herself when, in 1913, she secured leave of absence and departed with friends for Johannesburg, South Africa, where she arrived in midsummer as the bells of the New Year were ringing out gayly. But within two weeks a great strike, fostered by deportees from other countries, raged with efforts to arouse the Kaffirs. Since in the Crown Mines, Ltd., where she was visiting, about 15,000 natives were employed and less than 1000 white men, these were stirring times. In August came the World War, and German raiders patrolled the east and west coast of Africa. After a beautiful year's vacation and six months after the outbreak of war the somewhat hazardous journey back to the States was undertaken.

Out of admiration for Washington grew Miss Latimer's desire to write about it, but this impulse, busy as she was, might not have been compelling, but helping tired Washington teachers gather material needed on the subject spurred her on. Her book, *Your Washington and Mine*, was published by Scribner in 1924. She has also written a number of professional articles which have appeared in *Libraries*, THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Catholic Educational Review* and other periodicals. She is the compiler of *Illustrators; A Finding List*, published by Faxon in 1929, which gives examples of the work of the listed illustrators in an Illustrator's Room. It is a revised edition of a list published in 1927, with an author index added.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1930

Editorial Forum

A FIRST task to which the A. L. A. set itself after its formation was the development and standardization of library equipment. Its leading agency was the Cooperation Committee, headed by Charles A. Cutter, which did fine service from the start. There was then no standard card, sizes ranging from pretty nearly the great expanse of the University of Leyden card to the tiny one used by Harvard College. The size first adopted proved inadequate, but soon the present standard card was made the general rule and it is now well-nigh universal. The immense service done by this standardization can scarcely be overestimated, as it has made the L. C. and other cards the material for union catalogs and permitted interuse of the printed card throughout our own and many foreign library systems. What a contrast between the meager equipment of those days and the variety and utility of today! In this equipment number a glance over the reading matter and advertising pages will show the present development to the utmost, and only those who half a century ago knew of the difficulties which came from inadequate equipment can appreciate the facilities which are now offered by individual devices or competitive developments. Thus progress is made.

WORK at A. L. A. Headquarters should not be so multifarious and confusing as to preclude carefulness and accuracy. Mr. Utley may well have been surprised to find himself in a recent release promoted or demoted, as he might think it, from the Newberry Library to the John Crerar librarianship, acceptably filled by Mr. Bay since Mr. Andrews' retirement. But a more serious matter is the conglomeration of errors in No. 46 of the Reading with a Purpose Series, *The Romance of Modern Exploration*, by Fitzhugh Green. More than thirty corrections were pointed out in a revised copy furnished by an authority on exploration and brought to the notice of librarians by Mr. Cannon at the recent meeting of librarians and others in New York in support of A. L. A. and the strengthening of its headquarters work. A correspondent elsewhere laments the levity with which these corrections were received, but it may be observed that they were introduced at the close of the meeting intended for another purpose, and did not receive the attention they should and would have had at another kind of meeting. The pamphlet is introduced by a eulogy of its author quite beyond the achievements of the most fulsome toastmaster, and the happy-go-lucky style seems to have been rather unlucky in its chronology and other matters of fact. This is in a way the most important series of publications the A. L. A. has ever undertaken in popular relations, and the imperfections of this example are therefore the more to be regretted. It is a question, indeed, whether the subject of this number relates to purposeful reading. It is worth considering whether the series has not now covered the full scope of educational reading, and attention should rather be centered on the revision of issued numbers from time to time by replacing titles with those of later books which may have superseded in information or quality the books already scheduled.

THE TWELVEMONTH 1929-30 seems to be the year of retirement in the library profession, as so many of the elders pass on their scepters to promising successors. William E. Foster, one of the few survivors from the conference of 1876 at which the A. L. A. was organized, to whom Providence is indebted for the development of its great public library from the very beginning, passes from the post of responsibility for administrative relationship to that of Librarian Emeritus, which happily does not mean his severance from library work after more than fifty-three years of activity in it. We cannot refrain from quoting from a private letter in which Mr. Foster gives his own view of the change: "There are several circumstances attending my appointment as Librarian Emeritus that are particularly gratifying to me. It is expected that I shall still put in my day's work at the library, instead of passing my days in idleness, the difference being that I now have no feeling of responsibility for routine work. I shall find enough, and more than enough, to do—in the line of pieces of work which, in the past, have temporarily had to be laid aside, on account of the pressure of routine work. In the second place, my successor, Mr. Sherman, is a man whose exceptional fitness for the place has been more

and more impressed on my mind during the last few years. He amply fulfills all the conditions which, in my own mind, would constitute an ideal successor. Lastly, the unprecedentedly generous action of the Board of Trustees, in providing for my future, and their repeatedly expressed appreciation of my work, have been an added pleasure. These years at the library have been very happy years. In the gradual expansion of the institution, I have seen many things accomplished that I had set my heart on; and some of the others are now in the way of being accomplished, under the efforts of my successor." The Providence Public Library is fortunate in following the precedent set in the New York Public Library by Dr. Billings, and now by Mr. Anderson, in providing for the chief librarian an associate with succession in view, and Brown University adopted the same method last year in view of Dr. Koopman's coming retirement into the post of Librarian Emeritus, Dr. Van Hoesen coming from Princeton as his associate and successor. Dr. Hill as Librarian Consultant of the Brooklyn Public Library will also continue in more or less active association after his twenty-five years of headship, in cooperation with a successor as yet unnamed. Miss Alice S. Tyler's retirement as head of the Western Reserve University School of Library Science has left to her associate, Mr. Hirshberg, the post of Dean of the library school in addition to his work as librarian of the university. All these retiring members of the profession, it may be noted, have been honored by their associates as president either of the American Library Association or of the American Library Institute.

THE YOUNGEST of our forty-eight States may well be proud of its development in higher education, for the University of Oklahoma has several thousand students and within the fortnight has dedicated its new library building, while its campus has been developed from its flat site into a most picturesque bit of landscape. The State and its university may well be especially proud of its contribution to the library profession, for Milton J. Ferguson, graduating in 1901, became the university librarian 1902-07, and interested in library work during their undergraduate days Carl H. Milam, Class of 1907, and Jesse Lee Rader, Class of 1908. Mr. Ferguson has not only risen to the post of State Librarian of California but has done especial service as library scout and missionary, with the backing of the Carnegie Corporation, in the development of the library system of Louisiana and in the library survey of the South African Union. Mr. Milam's varied library career has been crowned by his exceptional work as A. L. A. secretary since 1920, and Mr. Rader has been the university librarian of his Alma Mater from 1909 until the present time. Mr. Milam, it may be added, is indebted to the University of Oklahoma not only for his education but he found his wife also in that co-ed institution. These three graduates rightfully took prominent parts in the dedicatory exercises, of which full record will be made in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, and doubtless later Oklahoma graduates or present students will be stimulated by the example of their success to enter the library field. Harvard, the oldest of our universities, has been notably distinguished in the library field by the men it has contributed to the profession, and Oklahoma, the junior State university, is emulating its example.

REPRESENTATIVE Collins' speech on our national library, and the applause with which it was received, are indeed gratifying evidences of the interest which Congressmen have in their library, and Mr. Collins is heartily to be commended for his historical review of the library's development and for pointing out the possibilities of purchase which have passed, losing to other libraries collections which might well have been brought together in Washington. But $100,000 in those days seemed more than $1,000,000 seems now, nor was Congress in as appreciative a mood before Dr. Putnam began to make the library the great national institution which it is today. The Librarian of Congress has, however, indicated that much as he might wish the Vollbehr collection, he cannot rightly approve the appropriation by Congress of so large a sum for the special purpose, particularly in view of its generosity in providing for other and more urgent needs of the library. Mr. Collins pointed out the especial desirability of the vellum copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which Mr. Newton prophesies may be worth or at least bring $1,000,000 within a few years, such is the appetite of collectors, but he erred in understanding that this Bible was included in Dr. Vollbehr's offer.* For the purpose of completing the national collection, this volume in itself is almost more important than the Vollbehr proffer of the 3000 incunabula out of the 4500 which he owns or controls.

*A letter arriving from Representative Collins, as we go to press, states that Dr. Vollbehr has now offered 3000 incunabula including the Gutenberg *Bible* on vellum.

The March Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue is given when known)

Biography

Ackerman, Carl W. *George Eastman.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Addams, Jave. *The Second Twenty Years at Hull House.* Macmillan. $4.

Angle, Paul M. *New Letters and Papers of Lincoln.* Houghton Mifflin. $5.

Anon. *Krupp.* Dial (March 15). $5.

Cecil, Lord David. *The Stricken Deer, or the Life of Cowper.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Coontz, Robert E. *From the Mississippi to the Sea.* Dorrance. $4.

Couperus, Louis. *Arrogance.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 7). $3.

Dent, Richard C. *The Life Story of King George V.* Dutton. $5.

Gwynn, Dennis. *Daniel O'Connell: the Irish Liberator.* Stokes (March 6). $5.

Hosie, Lady. *Portrait of a Chinese Lady.* Morrow (March 6). $5.

Hurn, Phillip D., and Root, Waverly, L. *The Truth About Wagner.* Stokes (March 13). $3.

Martet, Jean. *The Life of Georges Clemenceau, as Told by Himself to His Secretary.* Longmans, Green (March 1). $5.

Monica, Sister. *The Cross in the Wilderness: A Biography of Pioneer Ohio.* Longmans, Green. $3.50.

Pound, Arthur. *Sir William Johnson: Irish Immigrant, Mohawk War Chief, British Baronet, and American Empire Builder.* Macmillan. $6.

Randell, Captain Jack. *I'm Alone.* Bobbs-Merrill. $3.50.

Seely, J. E. B. *Adventure.* Stokes. $3.50.

Sforza, Count Carlo. *Makers of Modern Europe.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Sheppard, Captain E. *The Life of General Forrest.* Dial (March 15). $5.

Sutley, Zack T. *The Last Frontier.* Macmillan. $4.

Tracy, Henry Chester. *American Naturists.* Dutton. $5.

Wickham, Harvey. *The Unrealists.* Dial (March 15). $3.50.

Literature, History, and Travel

An American Officer. *The Great Crusade.* Dial (March 1). $2.

Ara, Ugo. *The Romance of the Borromean Islands.* Stokes (March 6). $2.50.

Butler, Dom Cuthbert. *The Vatican Council: The Story Told from Inside in Bishop Ullathorne's Letters.* 2 v. Longmans, Green (March 13). $12.

Crane, Stephen. *Collected Poems.* Knopf (March 28). $2.50.

Crockett, William D. and Sarah G. *A Satchel Guide to Europe.* Houghton Mifflin (March 1). $5.

Dunn, Waldo H. *Froude and Carlyle: A Study of the Controversy.* Longmans, Green (March 6). $5.

Escholier, Raymond. *Paris.* Dial (March 5). $4.

Goodwin, Geraint. *Conversations with George Moore.* Knopf (March 28). $3.

Guignebert, Charles. *A Short History of the French People.* 2 v. Macmillan (March 11). $15.

Hoffenstein, Samuel. *Year In, You're Out.* Liveright (March 8). $2.

Housman, Lawrence, trans. *Aucassin and Nicolette* (new printing). Dial (March 1). $2.50.

Imrey, Ferenc. *Through Blood and Ice.* Dutton. $3.75.

Jenkins, Alexander F. *My Argosy and Other Poems.* Stratford. $2.

Lamb, Harold. *The Crusades.* Doubleday-Doran (March 1). $3.

Lowell, Amy. *Poetry and Posts.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.25.

Maynard, Theodore. *De Soto and the Conquistadores.* Longmans, Green (March 5). $3.50.

Milburn, George, ed. *The Hobo's Hornbook.* Washburn. $3.

Rihani, Ameen. *Around the Coasts of Arabia.* Houghton Mifflin. $6.

Sachar, Abram L. *The History of the Jews.* Knopf (March 14). $5.

Schmerhorn, Elizabeth W. *Malta of the Knights.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.

Trevelyan, George Macaulay. *Clio, A Muse: and Other Essays* (new edition). Longmans, Green (March 6). $2.50.

Warner, Wellman Joel. *The Wesleyan Movement in the Industrial Revolution.* Longmans, Green (March 6). $5.

Webber, James P. and Hanson H. *Typical Plays for Young People.* (Juvenile.) Houghton Mifflin. $2.

Werner, M. R. *Orderly!* Cape and Smith (March 10). $2.50.
Waugh, Alec. *Hot Countries.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 7). $3.
Willoughby, Barrett. *Sitka: Portal to Romance.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Religion and Psychology

Adler, Dr. Alfred. *Problems of Neurosis.* Cosmopolitan (March 1). $3.
Hodgson, Rev. Leonard. *Essays in Christian Philosophy.* Longmans, Green (March 6). $3.50.
Jastrow, Dr. Joseph. *Piloting Your Life.* Greenberg (March 27). $3.50.
Miller, Spencer M., and Fletcher, Joseph F. *The Church and Industry.* Longmans, Green. $2.
Tittle, Ernest Fremont. *The Foolishness of Preaching.* Holt. $2.
Williams, Joseph J. *Hebrewisms of West Africa.* Dial (March 15). $7.50.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Akeley, Delia J. *Jungle Portraits.* Macmillan. $3.50.
Bell, V. M., and Helser, M. D. *Essentials in the Selection of Meats.* Wiley (March 20).
Camp, Samuel G. *Taking Trout with the Dry Fly.* Macmillan. $2.
Carothers, Neils. *Fractional Money.* Wiley (March 25).
Daglish, Eric Fitch. *The Life Story of Birds.* Morrow (March 6). $3.
Deming, Horace G. *In the Realm of Carbon, a Story of Organic Chemistry.* Wiley (March 25).
Douglas, Paul H. *Real Wages in the United States.* Houghton Mifflin. $7.50.
Fisher, Irving. *The Theory of Interest.* Macmillan. $5.
Hall, Sir A. Daniel. *The Book of the Tulip.* Stokes (March 6). $5.
Hawes, Harry B. *My Friend the Black Bass.* Stokes (March 6). $2.
Hazen, Allen. *Flood Flows.* Wiley (March 20).
Hesses, A. W. *Principles of Coal Property.* Wiley (March 25).
Hunt, Edward Eyre. *An Audit of America.* McGraw-Hill (March 1). $2.
Kerr, Lennox. *Back Door Guest.* Bobbs-Merrill. $3.
King, Mrs. Francis. *From a New Garden.* Knopf (March 28). $3.
Kroms, Arthur Edwin. *The Talkies.* Holt. $2.
Lehmann-Russbüldt, Otto. *War for Profits* (tr. by Pierre Loving). King. $1.75.
Madigan, Thomas F. *Word Shadows of the Great: the Lure of Autograph Collecting.* Stokes (March 1). $5.
Mellor, J. W. *A Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry* (v. 10). Longmans, Green. $20.
Mencken, H. L. *Treatise of the Gods.* Knopf (March 14). $3.
Merriman, Thaddeus, ed. *Merriman's Civil Engineers' Handbook,* 5th edition. Wiley (March 10).
Muller-Lyer, F. *The Evolution of Modern Marriage.* Knopf (March 14). $4.
Reynolds, Helen W. *Dutch Houses.* Brewer and Warren (March 3). $15.
Schnackel. *The Art of Business Thinking.* Wiley (March 1-5).
Sherson, Erroll. *Two Hundred Ways of Cooking Fish.* Stokes (March 20). $1.50.
Tipton, Edna S. *Flowers for Every Occasion.* Stokes (March 6). $3.
Voison, Gaston. *French Cooking for All.* Stokes (March 20). $2.
Weissmuller, Johnny. *Swimming the American Crawl.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Whatham, Richard. *Meteorology: For Aviator and Layman.* Stokes (Feb. 20). $3.50.
Whitehead, Wilbur C. *Post Mortems: Easy Way to Contract and Auction.* Stokes. $2.50.
Woodman, Mary. *Amusements for Invalids.* Stokes (March 20). $1.50.

Fiction

Ashton-Wolfe, H. *The Forgotten Clue.* Houghton Mifflin. $3.
Atherton, Sarah. *Blow, Whistles, Blow!* Brewer and Warren (March 10). $2.50.
Bacheller, Irving. *A Candle in the Wilderness.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Birmingham, George A. *Wild Justice.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Bullard, Arthur. *Volcano.* Macmillan. $2.
Burns, Vincent G. *The Red Harvest: A Cry for Peace.* Macmillan. $3.75.
Cannan, Joanna. *Orphan of Mars.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.
Cleugh, Sophia. *Song-Bird.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Daniels, Jonathan. *Clash of Angels.* Brewer and Warren (March 17). $2.50.
Dilnot, Frank. *The Lady Jean.* Holt (March 21). $2.50.
Dorothy, R. D. *Above and Below.* Holt (March 7). $2.50.
Driberg, J. B. *People of the Small Arrow.* Brewer and Warren (Feb. 24). $3.

Ferber, Edna. *Cimarron.* Doubleday, Doran (March 20). $2.50.
Frome, David. *In at the Death.* Longmans, Green (March 5). $2.
Harding, T. Swan. *Aren't Men Rascals?* Dial (March 1). $2.
Holt, Henry. *The Ace of Spades.* Dial (March 1). $2.
Hull, Helen. *The Asking Price.* Coward-McCann (March 28). $2.50.
Huna, Ludwig. *The Bulls of Rome.* Brewer and Warren (March 24). $2.50.
Hyde, Robert. *Winds of Gobi.* Brewer and Warren (March 17). $2.
Irwin, Margaret. *None So Pretty.* Harcourt, Brace (Feb. 27). $2.50.
Irwin, Wallace. *The Days of Her Life.* Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.
Johannsen, Ernst. *Four Infantrymen* (tr. by A. W. Wheen). King. $2.
Jordan, Elizabeth. *The Night Club Mystery.* Century (March 14). $2.
King, Rufus. *Somewhere In This House.* Crime Club (March 7). $2.
Mabie, M. L. *The Saints, the Devil and the King.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.
Magill, Marcus. *Death-in-the-Box.* Lippincott. $2.
Marfield, Dwight. *Mystery of the East Wind.* Dutton. $2.
Mellett, John C. *Ink.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Miln, Louise J. *Rice.* Stokes (March 13). $2.
Moorhead, Elizabeth. *Answer Before Dark.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.
Morrough, E. R. *The Temple Servant and Other Stories.* Longmans, Green (March 7. $2.50.
Newman, Alfred. *King Haber.* King. $2.50.
Nückel, Otto. *Destiny.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 7). $3.
Parker, Norton S. *The Crimson Dawn.* Dial (March 1). $2.
Pascal, Ernest. *The Age For Love.* Harcourt, Brace (March 20). $2.50.
Poole, Ernest. *The Car of Croesus.* Macmillan. $2.
Powys, Llewelyn. *Apples Be Ripe.* Harcourt, Brace (March 27). $2.50.
Rickert, Edith. *Severn Woods.* Harcourt, Brace (March 6). $2.50.
Rinehart, Mary Roberts. *The Door.* Farrar and Rinehart (March 28). $2.
Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *The Great Meadow.* Viking Press (March 1). $2.50.
Rutledge, Archibald. *Bolio and Other Dogs.* Stokes (March 13). $2.
Sandburg, Carl. *Potato Face.* Harcourt, Brace (Feb. 27). $2.50.
Seaver, Edwin. *The Company.* Macmillan. $2.
Shea, Theodore. *Duracald.* Stratford. $2.50.
Sherriff, R. C., and Bartlett, Vernon. *Journey's End.* Stokes (March 20). $2.50.
Stair, Grace. *A Lady of France.* Stokes (March 6). $2.50.
Toogood, Granville. *Huntsman of the Sky.* Brewer and Warren (March 3). $2.50.
Wren, Percival C. *Mammon.* Stokes (March 6). $2.

Library Signs

(*Description of signs on page 216*)

I. Allen County, Indiana, deposit signs follow the branch signs in design. They are two-faced on 16-gage galvanized iron with flange for nailing to building or post, painted rough black with gold letters. Size 10 in. x 24 in. and cost $10 each. Made locally.

II. The black and gold shield used by the Wayne County Library, Detroit, Mich., has proved satisfactory in design but not in wearing quality. First ones were made of thin galvanized metal (16 in. x 22 in.) and cost $8 when painted on one side, $11.30 when painted on both. These were found suitable for hanging on the inside of windows, but were too small for outside use, especially when near commercial signs. A similar sign (21 in. x 28 in.), costing $13, painted on both sides, proved a better size. "Experience has taught," states the County Librarian, "not to hang these signs on long chains, but to clamp them firmly close to a scroll bracket, which costs $4.35. The wind soon destroys any sign that can swing about, and the many corners of this one are soon bent. These signs have not withstood the air rifles of small boys or the inroads of the weather. They have rusted within a year or eighteen months, as have the brackets. We are now experimenting with a double sign which uses the same design painted on an oblong of galvanized metal with a wooden frame, 28 in. x 34½ in., costing $25. The background to the black and gold shield is dark green and the wooden frame is black. This sign has had three coats of paint and two of weather-proof varnish, and is to be washed and revarnished annually."

III. California County Library signs. Cost $3.91 each in lots of 100. Size 12 in. x 17 in. They are enameled and wear indefinitely unless some ill-advised person uses them for a target for rocks or guns.

IV. Jennings County Library station sign. Cost $2 each, including the material and painting.

From The Library Schools

Three California Schools for School Librarians

THERE are three schools in California whose courses are recognized by the State Board of Education for the special credential for school librarians. They are: The University of California, Riverside Library Service School, and San Jose State College. At San Jose the course is especially planned for the training of school and children's librarains. Several programs are offered which lead to both teaching and library credentials.

Los Angeles

THE MOST important event of the month was the action of the California State Board of Education on Jan. 6, which places the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library on their accredited list. This means that the graduates who have met the other State requirements, such as a stipulated number of college credits in educational courses, may receive a State credential for school library positions, when recommended by the school.

The Library School students had the privilege of visiting the W. A. Clark Library, where were displayed many treasures; among them a copy of *The Nürnberg Chronicle*, 1493, several Shakespeare folios and quartos, first editions of Browning, Tennyson, Dickens, and a large collection of first editions of Dryden and works about him.

Chicago

THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago Graduate Library School announces that its work for the summer quarter may be carried for credit toward the Master's or Doctor's degrees. Three summer quarters (twelve weeks each) should be sufficient in most instances to complete the resident requirements for the Master's degree. There is the possibility of attending summer terms of six weeks only, since this quarter is divided into two terms. The library school research opportunities are available in the summer under the same faculty members (except Mr. Hanson) that are present during the other quarters, i.e., Mr. Butler, Miss Howe, Mr. Randall and Mr. Waples. In addition, for 1930, Mr. Van Hoesen will direct investigations in bibliography for experienced librarians. The opportunities for teachers in the library field, or for prospective teachers in this field, include: (a) The prerequisite courses in the school of education chosen under the advice and direction of the library school faculty; (b) the course in teaching methods adaptable to the library situation, conducted as nearly as possible as individual research but with group discussions; (c) individual research on teaching problems; (d) and many other possibilities of selection, under the guidance of the library school faculty, from the other departments of the university according to the field of work pursued by the teacher.

Colorado

THE THIRTEENTH annual session of the Colorado Agricultural College Library Summer School, Fort Collins, will be held from June 9 to July 25. The course has been accredited by A. L. A. under Type IV of Library Science Summer Courses. It is planned for the librarian who wishes to make herself more effective in her work or to train herself to take charge of the smaller library, and for the teacher who wishes to qualify for teacher librarian in the States that require some training for such positions.

Riverside

TO ACCOMMODATE increased numbers and added courses, the upper story of the Riverside, Cal., library school building was remodelled during the summer and a handsome lecture room provided which can be divided by accordion doors into two excellent classrooms. During the autumn the entire lower story was renovated. Under pressure of applications the enrollment for the year course was increased from twenty-five students, hitherto thought the maximum, to thirty. The session began Dec. 30 with thirty students enrolled, drawn from seven States. The present educational requirement for entrance is two years of college work, but about three-quarters of the class exceed the requirement, half being college graduates.

St. Louis

THE MONTH between the two semesters will be devoted entirely to practice work as usual. Assignments have been made to eleven departments and thirteen branches of the St. Louis Public Library; the students specializing in children's work being sent to the children's rooms at branch libraries for contacts with children and experience in story telling. During the month, Friday mornings will be devoted to visits to two university libraries, the Washington University Medical Library, the Missouri Historical Society Library, the Mercantile Library and a printing plant.

The Open Round Table

Errors in A. L. A. Publication

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

At the meeting of local members of the A. L. A. held recently in New York it was reported that one of the recently issued Reading with a Purpose booklets contained many gross misstatements and distortions of fact. I was shocked to learn that our national library organization had puts its *imprimatur* on such a careless piece of work—but I was still more shocked at the unconcern with which this startling revelation was received by the large and representative group of librarians who heard it.

Were we disturbed to discover that our leading professional organization had issued and was recommending to the public a work so bristling with misleading statements? Did anyone inquire how it was that the editorial committee had failed to detect errors which even casual reference to *The World Almanac* or any high school encyclopedia would have disclosed? Was there any demand that this discreditable publication be at once withdrawn from sale out of fairness to the public and out of consideration for the good name of the profession?

Not a bit of it! The assembly received the report with levity and treated the whole matter as a grand joke. They laughed heartily at the statement—sponsored by the A. L. A., mind you!—that Faraday lived long before electricity was known, and that Amundsen went through the Panama Canal four years before it was actually opened. No indignation, no concern. "A good time was had by all."

KARLMANN JACOBSON.

Duplikate Clearing Hous

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Lyk Banquo's gost this wil never down til we get a praktikal solution. H W Wilson's recent artikl wil stimulate tho't. A jeneration ago I propozd such a clearing hous but as ofen was ahed of my tym. Sum milions of duplikate books exist, occupy needed room & do no erthli good. As bookmen we can't advyz the paper mil for whyl meni of them ar useles most of them wd be of servis sumwher. Most librarians lak tym, space & skil enuf to fix pryses without an amount of studi unjustifyd by eni probabl results.

Clearli thez books shd not ly ydl & shd not be destroyd. I solution is to sel them for the tryfling prys they wd bring to a great 2nd hand center that wd handl the whol matr simpli to make muni.

Another is to catalog them all & condense the slips in a central buro but this wil cost so much that fu libraries wil do it. Their tym wil do the publik much mor good spent on their working colektion.

My solution seems best. Let each librari ship everi book stil in a readabl condition to a central buro run by A L A or endowd by sum one for the publik good so personal muni-making wd be eliminated & librari trustees wd feel justifyd in shiping their entyr duplikate stok & leaving it to thez disinterested experts to fix fair values. Of cours everi librari shd send to paper mil books too far gone for repair. The rest of them ar our serius problem. At this central buro everi librari shd be credited at aktual cash valu as nearli as experts with wyd & growing experience cd determin. When turnd over to other libraries they shd be charjd at this same prys plainli markt on each book. The Trustees in control of the buro shd hav ful power to sel for old paper ani books they fynd ar not mor valuabl elswher, also to giv or to sel at nominal pryses to poor, strugling libraries or institutions needing mor reading matr. The salaries & other expenses of doing this wd be charjd pro rata to thoz sending books in, whyl thoz buying books wd hav them at the exakt prys markt on each.

This clearing hous shd be wher adequat space cd be had for lo rent or wher it wd be givn by sum one interested. Qyt posibli Carnegie foundation or sum wyz frend of education wd see this oportuniti for usefulnes & pay runing expenses.

Sum wil sugjest several centers to reduce transportation but the advantaj is great of having the entyr stok closeli clasifyd by DC numbers so that a visiting librarian cd look at eni subjekt he needs to strengthen by going to 1 central buro insted of to several rejional ones. It wd help 1000's of libraries & be a great relief to their librarians & trustees if the space & tym now givn to thez useles duplikates cd be saved.

Anithing that is ryt & a real servis to the publik can always be dun. It isn't the question of *if* but *when*. Sooner or later sumbodi wil fynd means for this greatli needed work.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Still Short Five Copies

FIVE *more copies of* THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for Feb. 15, 1929, are needed. Can you supply them at 25c. each?

Complete Sets Compilation

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The staff of the Reference Department of the Queens Borough Public Library has compiled from *The Union List of Serials* a list of those titles noted as "Complete Sets Generally Found in Large Libraries."

Any library wishing to have a copy of this compilation may write to me: The Queens Borough Public Library, 153-01 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

MARGARET S. GREEN,
Reference Librarian.

Wise to Inventory World Court Resources

WORLD affairs have to take their turn upon the stage. At present the act is set in London, and the plot is the limitation of armaments. The World Court discussion stands impatiently in the wings.

When the United States Senate begins its debate upon the question, "Shall the United States participate in the World Court?" the newspaper headlines will echo the sounds that come from Washington, and I have no doubt that reading matter on the World Court will become more popular than ever in public libraries. As it is, we find in Syracuse that no topic is more in demand as debate material, with one exception. Capital punishment is ahead of all other subjects for debate. The World Court ranks ahead of the Eighteenth Amendment and along with Installment Buying and Trial by Jury.

Nor, I suppose, will it be for debate purposes only that demands will be made for library material on the World Court. The Root Proposal will no doubt be the subject for themes and thesis in school and college, and research workers, lawyers and preachers may be coming to us for help before snow ceases flying. When they come they will want what they want pretty promptly.

I am indebted to Field Secretary Ernest Bryan of the World Peace Foundation for a fine list of titles on this subject. This I submit to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in the hope that space may be found for it in an early issue.

For research workers the Foundation recommends Bustamente, *The World Court*, (New York, Macmillan Co., 1925); Hudson, *The Permanent Court of International Justice*, (Harvard University Press, 1925); Series A, B, D and F of the publications issued by the Court itself. These series may be procured, in the United States, from the World Peace Foundation, Boston.

Searchers for legal and historical data will be interested in: Harriman, *The Constitution at the Cross-roads*, (George H. Doran Co., 1925); Ralston, *International Arbitration from Athens to Locarno*, Part V. *The Permanent Court of International Justice*, (Stanford University Press, 1929); together with the source material named above, which the Court itself publishes.

When only the various aspects of United States participation in the Court are needed, the inquirer may be referred to: Jessup, *The United States and the World Court*, (World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1929); Keller & Hatvany, *The United States and the International Court*, (New York, T. Seltzer, 1925); Harriman, *The Constitution at the Cross-roads*, mentioned above.

Among the general works recommended are: Hill, *The Problem of a World Court*, (Longmans, Green & Co., 1927); Hudson, *The World Court*, 1922-1929, (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1929); Fachiri, *The Permanent Court of International Justice*, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1925), together with Bustamente: *The World Court*, and Ralston, *International Arbitration from Athens to Locarno*, Part V, which were previously listed.

In view of the importance of an informed public opinion on this great matter it would seem to me worth while for libraries to inventory the resources they have concerning the World Court and add to these resources if the present supply is inadequate.

PAUL M. PAINE, *Librarian,*
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library.

Index to Stories of Hymns

TWELVE books on the history and content of familiar hymns are conveniently analyzed in the *Index to Stories of Hymns* compiled by Alice M. Richardson, cataloger and in charge of the Departmental Library of Religious Education, Hartford Seminary Foundation Library (Yardley, Pa., F. S. Cook & Son, 1929. bds. 76p. 50c.). Titles only of hymns are listed. An interesting appendix suggests pictures that may be used with certain hymns—and a statue in the case of Augustus Saint Gaudens' "The Puritan," which illustrates "How Firm a Foundation." Wartburg Castle is a happy choice for Martin Luther's "Ein' Feste Burg."

In the Library World

The Vollbehr Proffer and the Gutenberg Bible

IN A speech in the House of Representatives on Feb. 7, Representative Collins from Mississippi spoke on the Vollbehr Collection of Incunabula. He stated that the greatest single accession ever made to the Library of Congress was in 1867, when the historical library collected by Peter Force of Washington was purchased by an act of Congress for $100,000. During the Spofford régime of the library the annual appropriation never exceeded $23,000, but Dr. Putnam, on taking office, immediately saw the inadequacy of the funds supplied by Congress, and within four years the appropriation had been raised to $100,000 per annum besides $3,000 for the law library and $1,500 for books for the Supreme Court. Ever since that time appropriations ranging from $90,000 to $105,000 annually have been made for the purchase of books and other material for the library. During Dr. Putnam's thirty years of incumbency the library has grown so rapidly that it numbers now approximately 4,000,000 books and pamphlets, over 1,000,000 maps, over 1,000,000 pieces of music, nearly 500,000 prints, uncounted manuscripts and transcripts estimated as well over 1,000,000 pieces, over 70,000 bound volumes of newspapers, and is surpassed in number of books and pamphlets only by the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The annual accession of books and pamphlets is about 170,000. Congress has in no sense been small or stingy with its library. In several instances, however, mistakes have been made in not taking advantage of unusual offers of valuable collections. For example, Congress had an opportunity to buy the library of George Washington and failed to take advantage of the offer. Another example was the original manuscript of Washington's *Farewell Address*. But perhaps the greatest loss of all resulted in the failure of Congress to purchase the library of George Bancroft, consisting of 14,606 volumes of printed books, 486 volumes of manuscripts, and 4648 pamphlets, offered to the Government for $75,000. The Congress now has an opportunity to add still further to the greatness and richness of its library. The great collection of incunabula—fifteenth century printed books—belonging to Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr of Berlin, a collection unequaled in America and incomparable in its completeness and the beauty of its specimens, can be secured for our library for $1,500,000, about half its actual value. "Standing at the head of this rich collection of 3000 cradle books," states Mr. Collins, "is the Gutenberg or 42-line *Bible* on vellum, aptly called the Incunabulum Incunabulorum—the greatest of all the incunabula. The *Bible*, which our Christian civilization has termed the book of books, is represented in this collection by the most perfect example of fifteenth-century printing, done on vellum or parchment."

How the Gutenberg Bible has risen in value is shown by the following chronological table of recorded prices for the only remaining specimens on vellum:

Gaignat sale, 1769 A. D.	$400
MacCarthy sale, 1817 A. D.	1,192
Perkins sale, 1873 A. D.	16,190
Hoe sale, 1911 A. D.	50,000
St. Paul cloister sale, 1926 A. D.	305,000

A. Edward Newton, perhaps the greatest foremost American bibliophile, says in his *Greatest Book in the World* (1925): "If we can imagine, in the far-off future, a Gutenberg *Bible* coming up for sale, some wise rich man or richly endowed museum might gladly pay a million dollars for it."

Multi-Counter Saves Time

A VERY simple machine for making counts of all sorts, especially for the counting of circulation, is the Multi-counter, used in the Montclair, N. J., Free Public Library. It is capable of recording desired variations at a moment's notice. With a circulation of 500 cards, it saves between twenty and thirty minutes of an assistant's time. This machine is one frequently seen in cafeterias for counting the articles of food sold.

Severance Bequests

WESTERN RESERVE University has received by bequest the library of the late Prof. Allen Dudley Severance, containing about 1150 volumes. The books in this collection lie mainly in the field of Medieval History and the Protestant Reformation, extending from the times of Constantine to the French Revolution. Among the many valuable works in the collection are two incunabula, one of these being a fine copy of the first edition of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. A fund of $5,000 is also received by bequest of Professor Severance, the income of which is to be spent for the purchase of additional books for the collection.

Three Recent Bills Before Congress

I—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Joint Committee on the Library the sum of $1,500,000 for the purchase of the collection of 3000 incunabula to be deposited in the Library of Congress and known as the Herbert Putnam collection of incunabula.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the Joint Committee on the Library, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000 to be by them applied to the purchase of the collection of three thousand incunabula, now owned by Doctor Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, Germany, and that said collection be deposited in the library of Congress and remain a part thereof, to be known as the Herbert Putnam collection of incunabula.

II—To provide books for the adult blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing books for the adult blind there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Library of Congress, in addition to appropriations otherwise made to said Library, the sum of $75,000, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress for the purchase and the publication of books for the blind, such books to be loaned to blind residents of the United States, including the several States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. In order to facilitate the prompt and economical circulation of such books among the blind people of the United States, the Librarian of Congress may arrange with such local public libraries, as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for the circulation of such books, under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe. In the lending of such books preference shall at all times be given to the needs of blind persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service.

III—To authorize the designation of depositories for public documents, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Documents is authorized and directed, under regulations prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing, to designate as a depository of public documents any college, university, society, or public library applying therefore if he should upon investigation determine that such library has a legitimate need for such documents and adequate facilities to care for them and make them useful: *Provided,* That the Librarian of Congress is authorized on request to advise with the Superintendent of Documents as to whether or not the library making application fulfills the requirements above specified: *Provided further,* That the total number of depository libraries, exclusive of those mentioned in Section 4 of this Act, shall at no time exceed one thousand.

Sec. 2. Every library applying for designation as a depository under this Act shall specify the classes of public documents it desires to receive; and the Superintendent of Documents is authorized to distribute to each such library the classes of documents desired, if he determines that such classes are consistent with the purposes of the library. He may also upon like application at any time change the classes of documents to be distributed to any depository library.

Sec. 3. Whenever the Superintendent of Documents has reason to believe that a depository library no longer conforms to the requirements for depository libraries provided in this Act, he is authorized, after thirty days' notice, to strike such library from the list of depositories of public documents: *Provided,* That no final action under this section shall be taken without the approval of the Librarian of Congress: *Provided further,* That no existing depository library shall be stricken from the list for a period of two years from the date of the passage of this Act, except as provided in Section 70 of the Act of Jan. 12, 1895.

Sec. 4. The limitations of this Act shall not apply to the following libraries:

(a) State libraries;
(b) Territorial libraries;
(c) Libraries of land-grant colleges;
(d) Libraries of executive departments in Washington, District of Columbia;
(e) The United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy libraries;
(f) The Alaska Historical Society and Museum Library, Juneau, Alaska;
(g) The Philippine Library and Museum; and
(h) The American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Sec. 5. Upon request of the Superintendent of Documents, the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed either to increase or diminish the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution to designated depositories, so that the number of copies delivered shall be equal to the number of libraries on the list.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to conduct any investigation authorized in this Act and to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act, except the limitation as to number of depository libraries, shall be construed as repealing or modifying any existing law providing for the designation of depositories other than as provided herein.

Sabbatical Leaves for Professional Workers

THE BOARD of Trustees of the Montclair Free Public Library voted to adopt at once the Grand Rapids Public Library's plan for sabbatical leaves for its professional workers. The plan reads as follows:

"Extra leaves of absence with pay are granted to full-time senior assistants, chiefs of departments, the assistant librarian, and the librarian once in five years, to consist of three months in addition to the annual vacation, for the sole purpose either of travel outside of the United States or of full-time study in some accredited institution.

"These leaves will be granted within the discretion of the librarian at such times as the public business will permit.

"Sabbatical leave may be divided up so that assistants may use their vacations and some unused sabbatical leave to go to summer sessions of a college or university for a series of years."

Book News

Book Club Selections

(for March)

AMERICAN BUSINESS BOOK LEAGUE

Wall Street: the Power Behind the Market, by Earl Sparling. Greenberg.

Important and mysterious figures who move behind the stock market, manipulate its fluctuations and supply the drama.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

The Crusades, by Harold Lamb. Doubleday, Doran.

The colour story of the Crusaders presented through the deeds of the Conquerors at the Holy Land, by the author of *Ghengis Khan*.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Gladiator, by Philip Wylie. Knopf.

A satire on an invincible man, who shared the isolation of geniuses and with them learned the inflexibility of man's slow evolution.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Glaucester, by James B. Connolly. Scribner.

Collected stories of the Gloucester fishing fleet.

CRIME CLUB

Somewhere In This House, by Rufus King. Crime Club.

DETECTIVE STORY CLUB

The Ticker-Tape Murder, by Milton Propper. Harper.

A stock market mystery.

FREETHOUGHT BOOK CLUB

Up From Methodism, by Herbert Asbury. Knopf.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

Garran the Hunter (boys and girls 8-12), by Herbert Best. Doubleday, Doran.

Red Coats and Blue (girls 12-16), by Harriette R. Campbell. Harper.

The Life Story of Birds (boys 12-16), by Eric Fitch Daglish. Morrow.

LITERARY GUILD

The Great Meadow, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. Viking Press.

A tale of pioneer life at the time of the Revolution.

PAPER BOOKS

My Reminiscences as a Cowboy, by Frank Harris. Paper Books.

Reveals the exciting years spent by the author as a cowpuncher on the Texas border and on the Great Trail, bringing a herd of 3500 cattle from the Southwest into Chicago.

Best Sellers

(from the Book Stores)

FICTION

Remarque. *All Quiet on the Western Front.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms.* Scribner. $2.50.

Tomlinson. *All Our Yesterdays.* Harper. $2.50.

Wharton. *Hudson River Bracketed.* Appleton. $2.50.

Brush. *Young Man of Manhattan.* Farrar & Rinehart. $2.

De La Roche. *Whiteoaks of Jalna.* Little, Brown. $2.50.

Komroff. *Coronet.* Coward-McCann. $3.

Erskine. *Sincerity.* Bobbs-Merrill. $2.50.

Walpole. *Hans Frost.* Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

Lincoln. *Blair's Attic.* Coward-McCann. $2.

NON-FICTION

Sale. *The Specialist.* Specialist Pub. Co. $1.

Bowers. *The Tragic Era.* Houghton, Mifflin. $5.

Dimnet. *The Art of Thinking.* Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

Halliburton. *New Worlds to Conquer.* Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

Fay. *Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times.* Little, Brown. $3.

Ludwig. *July '14.* Putnam. $3.50.

Brown. *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years.* Little, Brown. $3.

Thurber & White. *Is Sex Necessary?* Harper. $2.

Cantor. *Caught Short.* Simon & Schuster. $1.

Jeans. *The Universe Around Us.* Macmillan. $4.50.

English Book Society

F. TENNYSON JESSE'S *The Lacquer Lady*, published in February by Macmillan, was the December selection of the English Book Society—the judges of which are J. C. Squire, Clemence Dane, Hugh Walpole, Sir James Barrie, and Arnold Bennett.

A Furniture Bibliography

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the books on "Furniture," in the Fine Arts Department of the Detroit Public Library, has recently been published. This booklet will be mailed free to libraries requesting it, and inclosing 5 cents for postage.

Book Reviews

Literary Prizes for 1928 and 1929

Nobel Prize for literature ($40,000) awarded to Sigrid Undset (1928.)
To Thomas Mann. (1929.)

Pulitzer Prizes:

History ($2,000) to Fred Albert Shannon for *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army*, 1861-1865. (1929.)

Biography ($1,000) to Burton J. Hendrick for *The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*. (1929.)

Drama ($1,000) to Elmer L. Rice for *Street Scene*. (1929.)

Poetry ($1,000) to Stephen V. Benét for *John Brown's Body*. (1929.)

Fiction ($1,000) to Julia Peterkin for *Scarlet Sister Mary*. (1929.)

The John Newbery Medal was awarded to Eric P. Kelly for *The Trumpeter of Krakow*. (1929.)

The O. Henry Memorial Prizes:
($500) to Walter Duranty's *The Parrot*.
($250) to Marjory Stoneman Douglas's *The Peculiar Treasure of Kings*.
($100) to Zona Gale's *Bridal Pond*.

The Dial Award ($2,000) for distinguished service to American letters was presented to Kenneth Burke.

Boys' Life and Little, Brown Co.'s prize of $4,000 for the best story based on the Boy Scout oath and law was awarded to Russell Gordon Carter for *Three Points of Honor*. (1929.)

Little, Brown & Co.'s prize of $2,500 for the best unpublished work on American history went to Ulrich B. Phillips for *Life and Labor in the Old South*. (1929.)

The Harper Prize Novel Contest ($2,000) was awarded to Julian Green for *The Dark Journey*. (1929.)

The Dutton-Methuen $2,500 prize mystery story contest was won by N. A. Temple-Ellis for *The Inconsistent Villains*.

The Crime Club's Scotland Yard prize contest for $2,500 was given to Mrs. Kay Cleaver Strahan for *Footprints*. (1929.)

The Atlantic Prize ($5,000) for the most interesting biography was awarded to Mrs. Herbert D. Brown for *Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years*, 1827-1927. (1929.)

The Longmans, Green Juvenile Fiction Contest ($2,000) was awarded to Charles J. Finger for *Courageous Companions*. (1929.)

The Houghton Mifflin Co. and American Legion Monthly's $25,000 prize for the best war novel was divided equally between William T. Scanlon's *God Have Mercy Upon Us* and Miss Mary Lee's *It's a Great War*. (1929.)

Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize awarded every two years for the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the related sciences was given to Mrs. Annie M. Hannay for *Control of Production of Agricultural Products by Government* (1929.)

The Hawthornden Prize (£100) went to Siegfried Sassoon's *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*. (1928.)

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best novel was awarded to Siegfried Sassoon for *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*. (1928.)

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best biography was awarded to John Buchan for *Montrose*. (1928.)

The Bibliographical Society of London's gold medal for distinguished work in bibliography without restriction as to nationality or membership of the society was awarded to Dr. Wilberforce Eames, bibliographer of the New York Public Library. (1929.)

The Femina-Vie Heureuse Prizes went to Madame Dominique Dunois for *Georgette Garu* and Julian Green for *The Closed Garden*. (1928.)

Bound Newspapers for Sale

IOWA State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, has the following bound newspapers for sale:

Chicago Times Herald, April 22, 1898-Sept. 24, 1898, inc.

Chicago Herald Examiner, January, 1909-December, 1918, inc.

Chicago Tribune, January, 1919-July, 1929, inc.

Elusive Quotations

A column designed to assist in the location of quotations and poems which cannot be found through the usual channels of anthologies and books of reference. Send replies to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

N. Y. S. L.—Requests the origin and signification of:

"The goose honks (or hangs) high."

E. W. B.—Requests the author, title, and source of:

"Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing,
The voice of Jesus sounds over land and sea:
And ladened souls by thousands meekly stealing,
King Shepherd, turn their weary steps to thee."

H. P. T.—Requests any information about the source of:

"And Greece arose sublimely free."

Book Selection on World Affairs, VI
International Organization

The World Peace Foundation Mobilizes the Opinions of Experts Throughout the United States

Potter, Pitman B. *Introduction to the Study of International Organization.* (14 votes) Century. 1928. $4.

"A clear, critical statement of present-day status of international organization."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Gatke; as Intermediate by Barnett, Goodrich, Mander, Russell, Stone; as Elementary by Friedrich, Hickok, Hill, Houghton, Potter, Van der Zee.

Buell, R. L. *International Relations.* (9 votes) Holt. 1929. $5.

"A clean-cut analysis of the fundamental forces of international relations and their expression in international organization."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Gatke, Kirby; as Intermediate by Houghton, Mander; as Elementary by Jerome, Russell, Stone.

Moon, Parker T. *Imperialism and World Politics.* (7 votes) Macmillan. 1926. $3.50.

"A splendid statement of the economic forces working through and behind present-day economic organizations."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Gatke, Kirby; as Intermediate by Houghton, Russell; as Elementary by Jerome, Stone.

Howard-Ellis, C. *Origin, Structure and Working of the League of Nations.* (6 votes) Houghton. 1928. $7.

"Excellent work on an aspect of international organization which should be given particular attention."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Goodrich, Potter, Russell; as Intermediate by Kirby; as Elementary by Hill.

Hudson, Manley O. *Permanent Court of International Justice and the Question of American Participation.* (6 votes) Harvard. 1925. $4.

"A learned treatment of the World Court by one who is eminently qualified to do it."

Recommended as Advanced by Barnett, Goodrich, Houghton, Kirby, Stone, Van der Zee.

Bustamante y Sirvén, A. S. de. *World Court.* (5 votes) Macmillan. 1925. $3.

"A most comprehensive treatment."

Recommended as Advanced by Houghton, Potter, Stone, Van der Zee; as Intermediate by Hill.

Potter, P. B., and West, R. L. *International Civics.* (5 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $1.60.

"A 'book of much merit, written particularly for intermediate or elementary purposes.'"

Recommended as Intermediate by Berdahl; as Elementary by Barnett, Goodrich, Hill, Houghton.

Baker, P. J. N. *League of Nations at Work.* (4 votes) Harcourt. 1926. $4.

"A valuable description."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl, Houghton; as Intermediate by Goodrich; as Elementary by Kirby.

Bowman, Isaiah. *New World.* (4 votes) World Book Corp. 1928. $4.80.

"Comprehensive scientific treatment of the geography and economic foundations of international organization and cooperation."

Recommended as Advanced by Berdahl; as Intermediate by Potter, Russell; as Elementary by Stone.

Hershey, A. S. *Essentials of International Public Law and Organization.* (4 votes) Macmillan. 1927. $4.75.

"Devoted primarily to international law, but essential to any library on international affairs."

Recommended as Intermediate by Mander; as Elementary by Houghton, Potter, Van der Zee.

Poole, D. C. *Conduct of Foreign Relations Under Modern Democratic Conditions.* (4 votes) Yale University Press. 1924. $2.

"Excellent analysis of the problem of control of diplomacy."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Potter; as Intermediate by Friedrich, Stone.

Ralston, J. H. *Law and Procedure of International Tribunals.* (4 votes) Stanford University Press. 1926. $5.

"Technical and scholarly treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Houghton, Potter, Van der Zee.

Shotwell, J. T. *War as an Instrument of National Policy and Its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris.* (4 votes) Harcourt. 1929. $3.50.

"The history and meaning of the Kellogg Pact by one who can speak with authority."

Recommended as Advanced by Barnett, Goodrich, Russell, Stone.

Buell, R. L., and others. *Europe: a History of*

Cooperating Professors: James D. Barnett, University of Oregon; Clarence A. Berdahl, University of Illinois; Herbert W. Briggs, Cornell University; Carl Joachim Friedrich, Harvard University; Robert Moulton Gatke, Willamette University; Leland M. Goodrich, Brown University; C. H. Hamlin, Atlantic Christian College; Charles T. Hickok, Coe College; Norman L. Hill, University of Nebraska; N. D. Houghton, University of Arizona; W. J. Jerome, Linfield College; Ethyn M. Kirby, Wells College; L. A. Mander, University of Washington; Pitman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin; Frank M. Russell, University of California; Donald L. Stone, Dartmouth College, Jacob Van der Zee, State University of Iowa.

In presenting this selected list of books on International Organization, the World Peace Foundation aims to offer a guide to the best available material as recommended by composite expert opinion. To the end that these titles be indeed the most worth while the Foundation asked a large number of college professors teaching in the various fields relating to international affairs to recommend the best available books—elementary, intermediate and advanced—in the realm of their particular interest. All of the titles included here were recommended by three or more different professors and are arranged in the order of votes received. It is hoped that not only libraries, but study groups and individuals as well will find this list useful. The complete list of all titles on International Organization recommended as a result of this survey will be sent upon request.

Ten Years. (3 votes) Macmillan. 1928. $2.50.

"A general survey of Europe since the Peace Treaty."

Recommended as Intermediate by Mander; as Elementary by Kirby, Stone.

Hughan, J. W. *Study of International Government.* (3 votes) Crowell. 1923. $2.75.

"A useful book tracing international government historically."

Recommended as Elementary by Potter, Russell, Van der Zee.

Rappard, W. E. *International Relations as Viewed from Geneva.* (3 votes) Yale University Press. 1925. $2.50.

"Stimulating study of the League of Nations in non-technical spirit."

Recommended as Advanced by Goodrich, Houghton; as Intermediate by Potter.

Satow, Sir E. *Guide to Diplomatic Practice.* 2 v. (3 votes) Longmans. 1922. $14.

"Comprehensive and scholarly treatise."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Potter, Van der Zee.

Satow, Sir E. *International Congresses and Conferences.* (3 votes) Out of print.

"Deals with one phase of international organization frequently ignored."

Recommended as Advanced by Hill, Van der Zee; as Intermediate by Friedrich.

Williams, B. S. *State Security and the League of Nations.* (3 votes) Johns Hopkins. 1927. $2.75.

"Technical and profound, but . . . very lucid."

Recommended as Advanced by Barnett, Goodrich, Potter.

The Library and Modern Education Discussed

THE TWENTIETH meeting of the Puget Sound Library Club occurred in Rhodes Brothers' Department Store on Friday, Dec. 27, 1929, with an attendance of sixty-six representing libraries. The program deviated from the usual one of this club in that the executive officer did not make the principal talk. The subject discussed was "The Influence of Modern Education on the Work of the Public Library." Mr. H. F. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of the Tacoma Public Schools, discussed the subject from the point of view of an educator, and Mrs. Louretta C. George, in charge of the Teachers' Room of the Seattle Public Library, talked from the angle of the work in a large public library. Miss Mary Lytle, of the Ballard High School Library, Seattle, gave a concise account of the past performance and future aims of the Library Section of the Washington State Education Association.

The electing committee brought in the name of Rosamond T. McCready of Auburn for president for the next meeting, which will convene at her pleasure.

Pennsylvania Library Club

A MEETING of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held Monday evening, Feb. 10, in the Lecture Room of the Free Library, Logan Square. In the absence of the president, A. Edward Newton, Esq., Mr. Ashhurst took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Mr. Ashhurst then read a resolution submitted by the committee appointed by the president at the meeting on Nov. 18, 1929, expressing the deep regret of the members of the Club at the death of Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Anna Robeson Burr, whose address was on "The Carson Collection; the Giver and the Gift," Mr. Ashhurst said he had hoped that Mr. Hampton L. Carson would have lived to tell the Club about his wonderful gift to the Free Library, but since Mr. Carson had died, Mrs. Burr was the person to tell of the collection because for many years she had been associated with Mr. Carson in working with his books. Slides were shown of portraits of Mr. Carson as a child and as an adult; of famous lawyers whose books are in the collection; with title-pages and a few letters and manuscripts showing signatures of early famous jurists. "Mr. Carson took great interest," said Mrs. Burr, "in books which had had distinguished owners." Mrs. Burr said that a possession like the Carson Collection places the Free Library in the same class as the famous Bodleian Library.

California School Library Association, Northern Section

THE CALIFORNIA School Library Association, Northern Section, held its annual meeting with the Library Section of the California Teachers' Association, Bay Section, in the University High School Library, Oakland, Dec. 18, 1929. Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, State librarian, gave a very interesting account of his trip to South Africa. He told of the libraries there, and of his contact with many interesting people. Mrs. Helen H. White, McClymonds High School, Oakland, who was fortunate in being in Rome at the time of the Library and Bibliographical Congress, gave us a very entertaining account of the meeting and of her experiences while there. Polly R. Hatch, Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, spoke on "The Highlights of the Santa Barbara Meeting," this being an account of the delightful joint meeting of the northern and southern sections held in the spring.

School Library News

Books Overdue and Lost

THE FOLLOWING data on overdue books and book losses, methods used in recovering books and some explanation as to why books disappear was compiled by Miss Faye I. Beebe, librarian of the Southeastern High School of Detroit, and presented in a paper before the Michigan Library Association, School Section, in October.

PROCEDURE REGARDING OVERDUES QUITE GENERAL IN HIGH SCHOOLS

1. A member of the student council is chairman of the house library committee, cooperating with the library staff. The council chooses, under the direction of the librarian, a student assistant for house duty each period during the day, whose work is:
   (a) To see that library notices are read.
   (b) To distribute overdue slips.
   (c) To check on library attendance.
2. Use of different colored notices sent out for first, second or third warning. Each color represents state of librarian's temper at time of sending. The third, or final notice (which is red) refuses class admittance to the student until overdue book is returned, replaced or paid for.
3. Overdue notices placed in class room teacher's box after program of student has been consulted. These notices are given out at beginning of a class period (Math., Hist., Eng.). Delinquents are supposed to report to the library some time during the day. Second and third notices are sent if necessary.
   (a) If all signs fail, report cards are withheld until book is returned.
   (b) Library blacklist.
   (c) Merit system (citizenship).
4. Councilors report names of delinquents to teachers in charge of grade room, study-hall or homeroom.
5. Parents are notified by phone or a letter is sent from the principal as a last resort.

RECOVERY OF LOST BOOKS

1. The student pays for the overdue book which becomes lost.
   (a) If he pays cash, full value is not charged.
   (b) He may pay cash or work in the library at the rate of 25 cents an hour.
   (c) If he refuses to meet payment, the matter is placed in the hands of the house principal.
2. At the end of the semester, students having fines or overdue books out are not allowed to pass into the next grade.
3. All students graduating, transferring to another school, or merely checking out of school must receive an O. K. from the library before he is given his credentials. If a student leaves school without this contact with the library (which occasionally happens in the case of transfers to special adjustment schools or sudden withdrawal of a child) the following methods are used:
   (a) Send notice to home, or telephone.
   (b) Notify library of the school to which he has been transferred.
   (c) Ask main library if he has a public library card and, if he has, notify branch.
4. Some schools check up at the door at the end of each hour. Others use a "conscience barrel" under the stairway or in the hall, where the absent-minded student may return his collection.
5. In one school, outside of Michigan, they have practically closed shelves, and because of this claim to lose very few books.
6. At the end of the semester, students are required to make a general overhauling of lockers, brief cases and any other sort of stowaway place for books.
   (a) At this time lost treasures are returned and no fines charged. Occasionally some culprit escapes the moral issue this way; but on the whole, books returned in this manner are really involuntarily mislaid volumes.
7. A Detroit librarian made the suggestion that losses might be reduced if we could secure an individual whose duty would be to recover outstanding books for all high schools in a city.
8. The names of delinquents are given to the attendance officer, who in addition to his numerous duties must also act as a collector of books. Sometimes this works—it all depends on the personality of the attendance officer.
9. At the close of school in June, when the lockers are opened, books from the public library and from the high school library are collected.

CAUSES OF STUDENT'S BOOK LOSSES

1. Too little time in assignment.
2. Too much teacher insistence on one title.
3. Too much general pressure of work.
4. Too heavy a premium upon special individual accomplishment, which makes a "fellow" almost steal to win.
5. Not enough group usage.
6. Not enough previous study of library's resources before assignments.
7. Libraries used for parties outside of school hours.
8. No trained assistant; library in charge of student or teacher during noon hour of librarian.

PARTIAL SOLUTION TO PROBLEM

1. Combined study between faculty and librarian of the library's resources.
2. Best method of getting the most out of these resources.
3. Student participation in problem and solution.
4. Adherence to regulations once adopted.
5. Report of failures back to teacher, librarian and student group for reorganization.
6. Library in charge of trained librarian or assistant at all times.

Not Fiction

A RECENT publication of the Yale University Press, *The Kingdom of Saint James: A Narrative of the Mormons*, written by Milo M. Quaife, is a book which condenses the fruit of more than ten years' effort on the part of the author to re-create the history of Saint James and his kingdom, who had a very real existence in the Great Lakes region three-quarters of a century ago.

Among Librarians

Marriages

HERBERT B. ANSTAETT, Columbia '27, librarian of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., was married on September 3, 1929, to Alice Fowler.

MARIAN R. CLARK, Wisconsin '24, was married to Henry L. Cecil on June 22.

VIARDA M. CLARK, Wisconsin '22, was married on June 22 to Horace A. Brubeck, and is making her home in New York City.

FANNIE COX, Wisconsin '14 and Columbia '28, instructor in Bibliography at the School of Library Science, Drexel Institute, was married in December to Gardner Hendrie and is living at 44 Forrest Ave., Morton, Delaware County, Pa.

BINGHAM R. DOWNS, Columbia '27, and Anna Elizabeth Crooks, Columbia '27, were married August 17, 1929, at Newark, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are living in Waterville, Me., where Mr. Downs is librarian of Colby College.

MARGARET DUNHAM, Columbia '28, was married on May 1 to John Edsall.

ANNA GUSS, Columbia '28, was married to Obed Williamson at Omaha, Neb., on August 31. Mrs. Williamson is acting as assistant librarian at the Horace Mann School for Boys, New York City, while her husband is working for his doctor's degree at Teachers College, Columbia University.

VIRGINIA HINNERS, Wisconsin '20, was married on June 8 to Spencer B. Meredith. They are making their home in New York City.

MARJORIE KENNEDY, Columbia '28, assistant in the Catalog Department of Columbia University Library, was married to Roy H. Carpenter at Ossining, N. Y., on June 29.

FRANCES ELIZABETH NEWMAN, Columbia '27, was married on September 18, 1929, to Vernon Martin Albers, at Morganfield, Ky.

CHRISTINE ROSS, Wisconsin '26, was recently married to Dr. Frank McNamee, an eye and throat specialist. Their home is in Kamloops, British Columbia, where Mrs. McNamee is on the new library board, and, since there is no librarian, is doing most of that work and training volunteers as assistants.

GRACE M. STINGLY, Wisconsin '18, was married on June 29 to Walter W. Mason. Mrs. Mason is continuing her work as county librarian, Rochester, Ind.

IVA C. WATSON, N. Y. S. '24, was married on June 8, 1929, to Harry R. Davidson. Her new address is Edwardsville, Ill.

Public Libraries

SIRI ANDREWS, Wisconsin '16, instructor in children's work, University of Washington Library School, has added fresh laurels to her work as translator of Scandinavian children's books. Two from the Swedish are *Aunt Green, Aunt Brown and Aunt Lavender*, and *Olle's Ski Trip*, both published by Harper. One from the Norwegian is *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman*, published by Longmans, Green.

GRACE W. ESTES, Wisconsin '16, joined the staff of the New York Public Library on Jan. 1. As her first assignment she is to have charge of the Columbia sub-branch, a little branch for adults only, in Columbia University's library building.

HAIL FISCHER, Wisconsin '25, who has been on the staff of the University of Wyoming Library, Laramie, since 1928, was made head cataloger on Dec. 1.

WILLIAM E. FOSTER, librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library for more than half a century, has been elected librarian emeritus and Clarence E. Sherman, present associate librarian, has been named librarian.

ALICE A. FROST, Wisconsin '19, joined the staff of the Seattle Public Library in September as assistant to the head of the Circulation Department.

HESTER THOMPSON, B.A. (British Columbia) and a graduate of Michigan Library Training School, is spending the year in the Reference Division of the Toronto Public Library in place of Miss Marie Tremaine, who has a Carnegie Scholarship at University College, London, England.

Special Libraries

FRANCES MCMANUS, Drexel '29, is teaching library practice at the McCall Continuation School, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARY L. MARSHALL, Wisconsin '14, was elected treasurer of the Medical Library Association of America in September, 1929. She is now not only librarian of the Orleans Parish Medical Society Library, but also of the Tulane Medical School Library, jointly administered.

LEDA WADSWORTH, formerly with the Carnegie Public Library, Ogden, Utah, has accepted a position with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library.

RUBY M. WILSON has recently joined the library staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She was formerly employed in the Evansville Public Library, Evansville, Ind.

Opportunities

This column is open to librarians

United States Civil Service Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations:

Junior Librarian, $2,000 a year.
Library Assistant, $1,800 a year.
Junior Library Assistant, $1,620 a year.
Minor Library Assistant, $1,260 a year.
Library Aide, $1,020 a year.

Applications for the above-named positions must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than March 25.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C., and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salaries are as indicated above. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

Wanted—Cataloger of at least five years' experience, two or three of which have been spent in cataloging serial publications. Salary, $1,800-$1,900. Apply to Baker Library, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

Wanted—For the months of May and June, a trained librarian to substitute in the Circulation Department of the Englewood, N. J., Public Library. Address the Librarian for particulars.

Librarian with about twelve years' experience in public, normal school, and document work desires position. Loan or reference work preferred. C-14.

Young woman, college and library school graduate with a year's experience in a college library, desires position for summer. C-15.

Branch librarian, five years' experience, who holds a college and library school degree, wishes position in or near Washington, D. C. C-10.

Library school graduate, with almost four years' experience, wishes position as assistant in college library, preferably seminary and on western coast. C-11.

Library school graduate with public library experience and fifteen years' experience in a university library desires position in the Middle West. C-12.

Children's librarian with training and five years' experience would like position in or near Chicago. C-13.

College and library school graduate would like a position in a college or university library, beginning in June, in the Middle West or West. Cataloging preferred. Two years' experience. Present salary, $1,800. B-12.

Experienced head cataloger in a college library desires change Aug. 15 or Sept. 1. B-17.

Cataloger, university and library school graduate, with fifteen years' experience in large libraries, desires position of responsibility in college or reference library, or in large public library. Available July 1. B-18.

Trained librarian with eleven years' experience in college administrative work desires position in the East. Special interests, Education and Art. B-19.

Position wanted, as assistant in library, by lady with many years experience in work with children and some library school training. B-13.

Young woman, college and library school training, with teaching experience and three years' experience as librarian of public library, desires change. Either high school or public library position considered. B-14.

Librarian with college and library school training and over ten years' experience in the West and Middle West desires executive position in or near New York. B-15.

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List of Readers and Primers

A NEW LIST, "Readers and Primers, A Selection for Use in Children's Rooms of Public Libraries," published by A. L. A., has just made its appearance. It aims to be not an exhaustive list, but a fair sampling of books in the reader and primer class which may be used in guiding little children's informal reading. It was prepared by a committee of the Section for Library Work with Children, of which Elizabeth Briggs of the Cleveland Public Library is chairman. Single copies are offered for 10c. Quantity prices range from 45c. for 10 copies to $2.25 per 100.

The Calendar

March 27—Western Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at City Library, Springfield.

April 4—American Library Institute at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

April 4-5—Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 10-12—Tennessee Library Association, annual meeting at Cleveland.

April 21-22—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting.

May 1-2—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Monroe, La.

May 12-15—American Association for Adult Education, fifth annual meeting at Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 13-18—Northeastern Library Convention will be held at Swampscott, Mass.

June 23-28—American Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 30-July 18—A rural library extension institute at the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Oct. 20-22—Montana Library Association, annual meeting in Billings.

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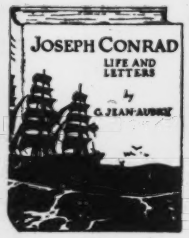

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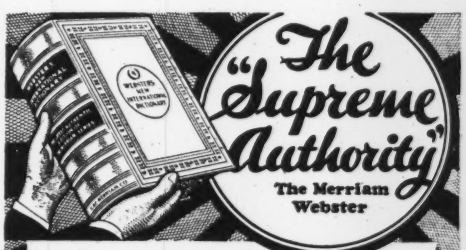

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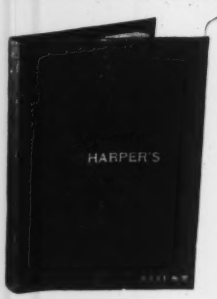

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Adult and children's books listed separately. Arranged by subject. Complete classification, cataloging, and buying information given for each entry. Annotated.

Special features as follows: (1) A list of about 30 technical books of 1929 for small or medium sized libraries. Selected by Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn. (2) A list of 1929 books found to be enjoyed by young people, and popular in their appeal to both young and old. Selected by Jean Roos, Stevenson Room, Cleveland Public Library.

Booklist Books without cover is offered to libraries placing an advance order for 10 *copies or more, order to reach A. L. A. by March* 17. Edition without cover will not be stocked. Prices: With heavy paper cover, 65c. Without cover, 10 copies, $3.25; 25, $5.50; 50, $10; 100, $16.

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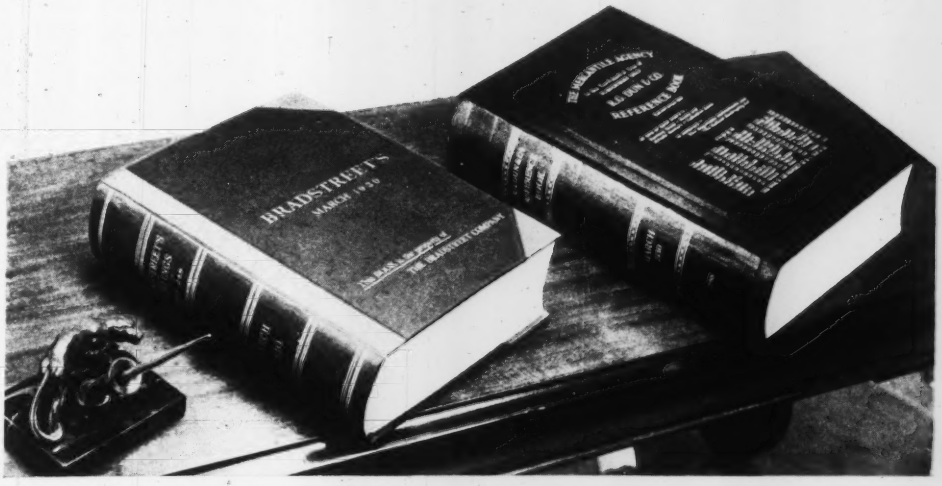

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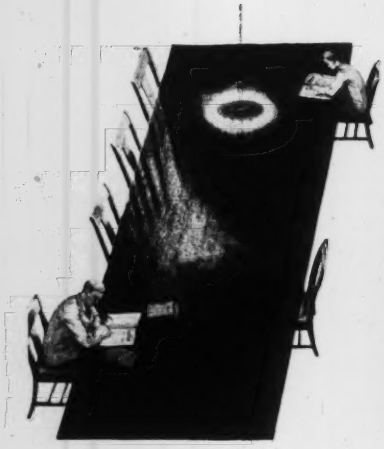

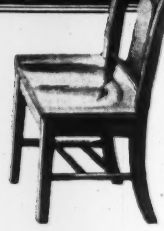

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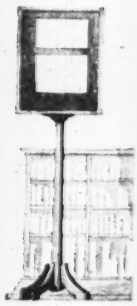

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